The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS.

THE PROPOSED MEETINGS OF MOODY AND SANKEY AT ETON COLLEGE—A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 21.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Bath asked Baron Lyttleton, one of the Governors of Eton College, whether it was true that the Head Master and Governors had given their sanction to the students' meetings contemplated by certain revival preachers.

Lord Lyttleton replied that the Governors were to consider the matter to-morrow. He read several letters. One stated that a protest had been circulated in the school against Messrs. Moody and Sankey's proposed meetings, and up to last Saturday evening had received 150 signatures, including those of two school captains. The Head Master of Eton writes that, hearing Messrs. Moody and Sankey intended to hold a service in the neighborhood, he did not feel that he was bound to place restrictions on the boys, but when informed that these gentlemen proposed to stay several days at Eton, he immediately wrote to them that he could not allow the students to attend their meetings. He received an answer from Messrs. Moody and Sankey that one service only was to be held.

Lord Overstone deprecated the attendance of students at such meetings.

The Earl of Shaftesbury objected to debate without notice, and the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons, Capt. Baillie-Cochrane gave notice that he should ask Mr. Gladstone whether he gave Mr. Moody a letter of introduction to the authorities of Eton.

THE ETON BOYS OPPOSED TO THE MEETINGS TWO TO ONE.

LONDON, June 21.—There is great excitement at Eton over the Moody and Sankey affair. The protest against the proposed visit has been signed by 650 boys, and a memorial in favor of it has received 300 signatures.

THE LONDON JOURNALS ON THE PROPOSED MEETINGS AT ETON.

LONDON, June 22, 6 A. M.—The London journals generally disapprove the proposed visit of the revival preachers to Eton. The *Times* deprecates unnecessary agitation, and hopes the Governors considering that only one service is contemplated will not make the institution ridiculous by any interference. If this course is followed, it is likely that the boys will hear nothing objectionable.

FRANCE.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL.

PARIS, June 21.—In the Assembly to-day a grant of $120,000, to promote a worthy representation of France at the United States Centennial Exhibition, was voted without opposition.

Debate was opened on the Public Powers bill.

MM. Blanc and Montjau opposed the bill, declaring it gave royal prerogatives to the President, and tended to the restoration of monarchy.

The Right greeted the old radical doctrines revived by the speakers with ironical cheers, while the Left made no counter demonstrations, and suffered the speakers to pass in silence.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

CLOSE OF THE DISCUSSION BY A LETTER OF THANKS FROM GERMANY TO BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 21.—*Le Nord* states that a final note has been received from Germany thanking Belgium for her last communication, and closing the discussion in the most friendly manner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET DISTURBED BY RUMORS OF MORE FAILURES.

LONDON, June 21.—There is an uneasy feeling in the stock market in consequence of rumors of further failures.

SPAIN.

REPORTED ENTRANCE OF THE CARLISTS INTO CASTILE.

LONDON, June 21.—The Carlist Committee in this city announce that they are in receipt of intelligence that the Carlists have entered Castile in strong force, and that they have been well received everywhere.

ITALY.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ROME—GARIBALDI AT THE HEAD.

ROME, June 21.—The municipal elections were held here to-day. Garibaldi heads the list of successful candidates. All parties supported him.

THE UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

SAILING OF THE FRANKLIN AND ALASKA FOR KIEL—THE JUNIATA AT HAMBURG WITH DAMAGED MACHINERY.

BERLIN, June 21. — The steam-ships Franklin and Alaska, of the United States squadron, sailed from Cuxhaven last evening for Kiel.

The Juniata has arrived at Hamburg with her machinery slightly damaged.

THE POPE.

REPLIES TO CONGRATULATORY DEPUTATIONS—THE HOLY SEE AND THE ITALIAN KINGDOM UTTERLY IRRECONCILABLE.

ROME, June 21.—The Pope to-day received several deputations, who came to tender congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of his coronation. The Holy Father replied that he was greatly consoled in his affliction by the marvelously increasing devotion and affection manifested toward the Church throughout the Catholic world. In the course of his response he dismissed as not even worthy of mention the rumors of a reconciliation between the Holy See and the Italian Kingdom.

A CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH BARRATRY.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Capt. Thomas J. Shreves, of the schooner George Henry, was committed to jail here to-night by the United States Marshal, charged with barratry. It appears that on April 29 the above schooner was loaded at Fredericksburg, Va., with about 3,000 bushels of corn, which was consigned to a New-York commission house. Shreves put into Baltimore instead of going to New-York and sold the corn for $2,350. He then took the schooner to Accomac County, Va., where he abandoned it. He was afterward tracked by the private detective of the firm of Smith, Pierson & West, of this city, through several cities of the West, and finally to Philadelphia, where he was arrested to-day. He was brought to Baltimore and committed as above.

COWARDLY MURDER OF A WITNESS IN A CASE FOR FELONY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—The *Courier-Journal* has an account of a cowardly murder in Shelby County, Ky., last week. Henry Logan, colored had been a prominent witness against four young men in that county in a felony case, for which the accused were held over to answer. It is reported that threats were made against him for this, and on Friday last, about sundown, he was assassinated in a secluded wood near Shelbyville. He was shot twice, several persons hearing the discharge of two guns. Logan was almost instantly killed. The Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney are working up the case vigorously, and the correspondent says if the murderers are captured the indignation is such that they will probably be lynched.

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SARANAC.

THE SHIP STRIKES ON THE MID-CHANNEL ROCK IN SEYMOUR NARROWS—NO LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The United States steamer Saranac, having on board as passengers Lieut. Washburn Maynard, United States Navy, and Dr. Emil Bessels, of the Smithsonian Institute, left this port June 8 for Sitka and Behring's Straits, on a scientific exhibition and to make a collection for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. On her way north she took the inside channel between Vancouver Island and the main land, called at Nanaimo, and at 8:45 A. M. on Friday, the 18th inst., struck the famous mid-channel rock in Seymour Narrows. This is the rock so much talked of in connection with the proposed bridge at the Narrows for the Canadian Overland Railroad. The Saranac was going fourteen knots with a seven-knot current at the time of striking. After striking, she hung for a few moments, and then swung off. Her bow was immediately run into the Vancouver shore, and made fast with a hawser to a tree. An hour afterward she had sunk completely out of sight, not even her mast-heads being visible. But little of the stores or personal effects of the officers and crew were saved. The ship's company are camped on the beach, with no shelter and little provisions. Lieut. Commander Sanders, with the pilot and thirteen men, made their way on foot to Victoria, V. I., where they arrived last night. The steamer Otter left this morning for the wreck. No lives were lost.

The Saranac was a side-wheel steamer of the second rate. She carried eleven guns and measured 1,238 tons.

NEWS OF THE WRECK RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Navy Department has advices that the United States steamer Saranac ran upon a sunken rock in Seymour Pass, Swanson Straits, on Friday morning at about 9 o'clock No one appears to have been lost. The news comes by telegraph from Victoria, where Lieut. Commander Sanders had arrived in one of the ship's boats for the purpose of chartering a steamer to go to the assistance of the shipwrecked mariners.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN KANSAS.

SEVERAL HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND UNROOFED—FARMS AND RAILROAD TRACKS OVERFLOWED.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—The most terrific storm since 1844 visited this section on Sunday night. It began about 9 o'clock and lasted four or five hours. The rain poured down in torrents, and was accompanied with a very high wind, hail, and terrible thunder and lightning. Several houses in the city were struck by lightning, and a number unroofed. Immense damage was done to the streets, and many cellars flooded. The storm extended over the country for an area of fifty or more miles to the south and south-west, but it is thought not to have extended far to the north. The damage to farms is very great fences being washed away, and fields of corn on the bottom lands submerged and damaged. The railroads suffered severely. Three bridges were washed away on the Fort Scott Road, two on the Kansas Pacific, and six cars ditched on the North Missouri Road.

STORM IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Special dispatches from the central portion of the State say that one of the heaviest storms ever known there swept through that section last night and this morning, doing great damage to railroads, fences, crops, &c.

DAMAGE BY THE LATE STORMS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—Information of the damage done in this State by the late storms is just beginning to reach here. All the railroads in the State, especially those running east and west have been greatly injured. From Sedalia west, on the Missouri Pacific, several bridges and culverts were carried away, and the track was washed out in a number of places. Like damage was done to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Road on its Western Division, and the Eastern Division of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road shared the same fate. The rain-fall was unprecedented, and the country for miles was covered with water. In some places hail as large as an hen eggs fell, causing great destruction to the crops. All the trains have been greatly delayed, but a large number of men have been energetically at work, and the regular time-table will be resumed to-morrow or Wednesday. The amount of damage to the railroads cannot be given, but it will take many thousands of dollars to place them in a proper condition again. No lives are reported lost.

THE RIFLE MATCH IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Sumner Guard's rifle team, to compete with the New York team on Saturday next, was completed yesterday, and consists of Capt. H. J. Burns, Lieut. E. O. Hunt, Sergt. G. H. Strong, Corp. Charles Nash, and Privates Watson, Sarle, Burke, Steed, Dove, Murphy, Preble, and Robertson. The reserves are Sergts. Murray, Wilson, and Post, and Corp. Murray. The umpire here for the New-Yorkers is Lieut. Sheldon J. Kellogg, and for the Sumners Col. John McComb. The two will name a referee.

JUSTICE YARBOROUGH KILLED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 21.—Brad Yarborough, a Justice of the Peace, residing near Covington, Tenn., was killed on Saturday by William Kinney, his brother-in-law, in a quarrel growing out of an old family feud. Kinney surrendered himself to the Sheriff this morning. Both were wealthy and influential citizens, and the homicide causes great excitement in the neighborhood.

THE MURDERERS WAGNER AND GORDON.

THOMASTON, Me., June 21.—Wagner and Gordon, sentenced to be hung on the 25th inst., still protest their innocence. The former believes he is not going to be hung, but the latter is despondent and seems to have abandoned all hope. No one is allowed to see them save the Warden and Chaplain.

A HISTORICAL CELEBRATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21.—The Rhode Island Historical Society made an excursion to Mount Hope to-day, in commemoration of the bi-centennial of King Phillip's war. A clam-bake was served at King Phillip's ancient seat, and addresses were made by Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, Prof. Dimau, Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter, and others.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—The Supreme Court to-day issued a final decree directing the transfer of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to the New-York and New-England Railroad Company. A similar decree has been passed in the cause between the same parties in Connecticut, and a petition for the same has been filed in the cause in Rhode Island.

SIX FISHERMEN DROWNED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 21.—Six fishermen, named Richard and William Tyner, of Passarence; William and Joseph McLellan and H. Kelley, of Dipper Harbor, and William Holland, of Pocologue, in three fishing-boats, were drowned in a heavy storm on the salmon fishing-grounds, off Lepreaux, near St. John, on Friday night last.

THE LUMBER TRADE IN PETEWAWA, ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 21.—Lumber shipping is slow just now. The rate of freight to New-York has been reduced to $4 per one thousand feet, being the lowest ever known on the Petewawa.

WESTERN FREIGHTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—The rates on western-bound freights were advanced here to-day by both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Companies from six to fifty per cent. above the cut rates prevailing during the war.

WASHINGTON.

CIGAR SMUGGLING ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

AN OLD NEW-YORK TRICK JUST DISCOVERED BY THE PHILADELPHIA REVENUE OFFICERS—INSTRUCTIONS TO DEPOSITARIES AND ASSISTANT TREASURERS—THE BLACK HILLS COMMISSION—THE QUESTION OF PRINTERS' PAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Revenue officers have discovered that the cigar smugglers on the Philadelphia steamers have resorted to an ingenious plan long practiced on steamers going to New-York. One or more persons take passage on the steamer from Havana, having previously supplied themselves with a large stock of cigars which are intended to be run in without payment of duty. The cigars are packed in boxes ready for market, and these are placed in an india-rubber bag, the mouth of which can be drawn so tight as to exclude water. Upon reaching Delaware Breakwater, vessels are always reported by telegraph to the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange, which enables the accomplices on shore to get ready to assist in landing the smuggled goods. At a certain point on the Delaware River, before reaching Philadelphia, the point being indicated to the passenger smugglers by a signal from the parties on shore, the cigars, inclosed in india-rubber bags, are thrown overboard, and picked up by the shore parties in small boats. It is supposed this practice has been going on at the port of Philadelphia for some time past with success. Philadelphia, being 100 miles distant from the Delaware Capes, from which point vessels are signaled and reported twenty-four hours before they can reach the city, offers peculiar advantages for this kind of smuggling. The revenue officers have recently come into possession of one of the india-rubber bags. Complaint is made that the revenue cutter now stationed at Philadelphia is too slow, and application will be made to the Secretary, by Commissioner Johnson, to have a more serviceable vessel placed on that station, or another vessel added to cruise on the Delaware within a short distance of Philadelphia.

ADDITIONAL POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

Three hundred additional money order offices have been designated by the Post Office Department. These additions will make the total number of money order offices on July 1 next 3,694. There are forty-nine foreign money order offices, of which twenty-three are in Great Britain, one in Germany, and five in Switzerland. The following are the new money order offices for New-York State: Addison, Alden, Bainbridge, Brevoort Station, Brooklyn, Brush's Mills, Callicoon Depot, Cowsackie, East Pembroke, Franklin, Kennedy, Little Valley, Panama, Parishville, Perry, Phœnix, St. Johnsville, Schenevus, Springwater, Unadilla, Waddington, and Walton.

THE ACQUITTAL OF HINDS.

The acquittal of Hinds has opened the floodgates of abuse and calumny upon the Postmaster General. In this business a crowd of professional contractors unite with the opposition press. The object is to paralyze and destroy further efforts to break down the Ring. The failure to convict Hinds must be regarded as unfortunate. But Mr. Jewell is not responsible, and the contractors who are now showing their hands will find in a short time that the prosecutions will not end with this fiasco.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Rev. S. D. Hinman, Hon. Abraham Corning, and W. H. Ashby, with I. S. Collins, of the Sioux Commission, have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to the Indian country in advance of the remainder of the commission, and ascertain all matters of interest pertaining to the questions for the settlement of which they have been appointed. They will start at once and make a preliminary examination of the country, and hold interviews with the Indians for the purpose of ascertaining their desires and intentions—in short they will perform the field work of the commission. They will then be joined by the other members of the commission at some central point, perhaps Fort Sully, and a grand council with the Indians will be held, and a treaty or negotiation consummated. The sub-commission will probably be engaged a month or more in this preliminary work.

DEPOSITARIES AND ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

The Government Depositaries and Assistant Treasurers who pay interest on registered stock of the United States have been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the convenience of the public, to render their accounts of the payment of such interest at the end of seven months from the time each dividend fell due, instead of ninety days as heretofore. The reason of the change is this: Where interest accounts are rendered the schedules upon which payments are made are sent to the department, and all amounts due on said schedule are then treated as unclaimed dividend, and can be drawn only upon application at the Treasurer's office in Washington, in person, or by attorney. By increasing the time during which payments of registered interest may be made at the different offices throughout the country, so that the period shall cover two semi-annual dividends instead of one, the public will be materially accommodated.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCES OF MILITARY PRISONERS FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

The War Department has issued an order saying: "To equalize the practice in regard to the punishment of military prisoners, so far as practicable, an abatement of five days for each month of consecutive good conduct may be allowed upon each sentence to confinement for over six months. For the Leavenworth Military Prison the orders will be issued by the General Commanding the Military Department of the Missouri, on the recommendation of the commandant of the prison, without further reference; for other posts by the proper department commander, in the usual mode." No prisoners are to be sent to the Leavenworth Military Prison, until its completion, without orders from the War Department.

THE WASHINGTON PRINTERS' CONTROVERSY.

The remark attributed to the foreman of the *Evening Star*, that if a reduction of wages were not made the *Star* would "rat" its office on Monday or Tuesday, is incorrect. No such remark was made by him, and the *Star* has taken no action whatever in the premises.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,817,033; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $63,160,000; coin, $74,877,589, including $20,207,100 coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $397,064,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $482,323, and the customs receipts, $338,490.

RESIGNATION OF A CADET MIDSHIPMAN.

The Secretary of the Navy has accepted the resignation of Cadet Midshipman F. H. Duer, of New-Jersey.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER LANCASTER.

The United States steamer Lancaster, now on her way home from the South Atlantic Station, has been ordered to Norfolk, Va., where she will remain a short time, and then proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., to take the place of the Sabine as receiving-ship at that port.

ARMY ORDERS.

Surgeon James Simons has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to Baltimore, Md., to assume the duties of Attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits in that city. Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan has been ordered to duty in the Department of the South. Assistant Surgeon John H. Janeway has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to proceed to New-York City, and report by letter to the Surgeon General.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The new system of prepayment of postage on newspapers by stamps seems to promise satisfactory results in the way of revenue. The weight of this class of matter from the New-York Post Office during the first quarter of the present year aggregated 3,745,357 pounds. The postage collected amounted to $82,353. At this rate New-York City alone will pay during the year much more than it ever has paid before, or about one-quarter of the entire receipts throughout the United States from this source.

SUICIDE OF A PATENT OFFICE MESSENGER.

To-day a young man named Joseph L. Adamson committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, nearly severing his head from his body. Deceased had been employed in the Patent Office as a messenger for ten years. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he committed suicide while laboring under an aberration of mind.

DECISION ON CALIFORNIA MISSION LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, by a decision dated June 21, has rejected the survey sent in by the United States Surveyor General for California of the Mission lands of San Diego, confirmed to Santiago Arguello, and located in San Diego County, Cal., and directed a new survey of said lands to be made within the following boundaries: On the north the Canada Clemente, including said Canada; on the south-east Rancho Jamacha; on the south the Canada St. George, including said Canada; on the south-west Posa Pond; on the east the present survey of the Rancho el Cajon; on the west the present survey of the Pueblo lands of San Diego.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The question as to whether ale, beer, and porter in bottles are entitled to the allowance of five per centum in lieu of breakage, under the second section of the act of Feb. 8, 1875, having been submitted to the Treasury Department, it has been decided in the affirmative, as it is evident that Congress intended, by inserting in such provision of law the word "liquors," as well as the term "distilled spirits," to include "malt liquors," as embraced under the general provision for "liquors."

THE EXILES AT CHARLESTON.

The Treasury Department has been notified by the Collector at Charleston, S. C., of the arrival at that port of a vessel from Montevideo, having on board a number of exiled political prisoners, and asking whether they shall be allowed to land.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. W. H. Mayer, Jr., is detached from the Powhatan and ordered to duty on the North Atlantic station. Lieut. R. C. Hooker is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and granted leave of absence for one year.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Metropolitan National Bank, of Pittsburg, Penn., with a capital of $200,000, has been authorized to commence business.

APPOINTMENTS.

H. G. Hequembourg has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Fourth District of Missouri, and Salig Dallman has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the First District of Missouri.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

GROWING INTEREST FELT IN SWITZERLAND—IMPORTANCE OF A CREDITABLE REPRESENTATION OF THE REPUBLIC IN PHILADELPHIA ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE SWISS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mr. Horace Rublee, United States Minister to Switzerland, has sent the following letter to the Department of State:

BERNE, May 22, 1875.

SIR: A considerable degree of interest in the approaching Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is beginning to be manifested in Switzerland, where until recently, almost complete indifference respecting that enterprise has seemed to prevail on the part of the public. Several of the leading journals have of late published excellent articles on the subject, in which the importance to Switzerland, both from a commercial and political point of view, of being creditably represented at the Exhibition has been strongly urged. The Swiss "Union of Commerce and Industry," an important organization, having its subordinate societies in the several cantons, last Autumn distinctly discouraged any general participation, but recommended that, in view of the superiority of the United States in machinery and mechanical inventions, a delegation of experts should be sent to Philadelphia from Switzerland to study improvements in the application of machinery to industrial processes which have been made by the American people. I am glad to be able to report that a more enlightened sentiment prevailed at the General Assembly of the Union held at St. Gall during the present month, and that the opinion that Switzerland should limit her participation in the Exhibition to an attempt to seize upon and profit by the labors and genius of American inventors, appears to have been abandoned. Dr. Schenk, of the Federal Council, and chief of the Federal Department of Railways and Commerce, was present, and addressed the Assembly on the subject of the Exhibition. He said that while most of the other countries of Europe had responded with alacrity to the invitations addressed them, and were adopting measures to participate in the Exhibition, Switzerland had thus far seemed to remain cold and indifferent; nevertheless, in view of the important commerce between Switzerland and the United States and the friendly relations existing with that country, he should regard it both a commercial and political mistake if Switzerland should neglect to interest herself in the Exhibition, which was to be held in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the independence of the great American Republic. These views were subsequently approved by the Union and Executive Committees, and the several subordinate societies of the canton were instructed to adopt such measures as would secure a worthy representation of Swiss industry at Philadelphia. Mr. Schenk has also personally expressed to me his deep interest in the Exhibition, and has assured me that he is doing, and will do, all in his power to secure a creditable participation in it on the part of Switzerland.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 22—1 A. M.—The highest barometer continues over the Atlantic and East Gulf States, with south-west to south-east winds, warm, clear, and partly cloudy weather. South-easterly winds, falling barometer, and warmer, clear weather will prevail in the South-west and North-west. North-east winds, cloudy, cool weather over the lakes, with occasional rain on Lake Erie. Gentle, variable winds, and warm, partly cloudy, weather in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. The rivers have risen at Omaha, Leavenworth, Keokuk, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, south west to south-east winds, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with south-east to south-west winds and occasional rain on the lower lakes.

The Lower Missouri and the Lower Ohio Rivers will rise slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1875.	1874.		1875.	1874.
3 A. M.	64°	62°	3:30 P. M.	87°	80°
6 A. M.	63°	62°	6 P. M.	78°	78°
9 A. M.	69°	66°	9 P. M.	72°	79
12 M.	80°	73°	12 P. M.	68°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.....72½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....70½°

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

CHICAGO, June 21.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council on Saturday evening, Mayor Colvin to-day appointed a committee of seven experts to make a thorough examination of the new Custom-house, and to report in writing to the Council. This report will be forwarded to Washington as an expression of the opinion of the committee on the condition of the building.

AID TO RAILROADS.

THE FAILURE OF CONNECTICUT INVESTMENTS.

DEFEAT OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—COURSE OF THE DEMOCRATS—MR. GOODWIN'S SCHEME FOR REDUCING PASSENGER RATES—WHAT CONNECTICUT MAY DO FOR THE CENTENNIAL—GEN. PUTNAM AND BUNKER HILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Monday, June 21, 1875.

During the past week the Legislature defeated the proposed constitutional amendment, prohibiting town or municipal aid to railroad corporations, by refusing to submit it to the people. A two-thirds vote of both branches was necessary, but only a bare majority was secured in the House, and in the Senate there was a vote of 11 to 7 against the amendment. The first case of granting corporate aid to railroads in Connecticut was by the town of Bridgeport some years ago, and the constitutionality of it was tested before the Supreme Court, the point being made that the donation was in the nature of a gift to private corporations, and the court validated the subscription, which was made in aid of the Housatonic Road; and since then a large number of towns have been burdened with public debts. It appeared from a special report made by the Controller last year that the total debt of the cities and towns was $13,995,090 21, the cities carrying of this amount $6,211,053 58. Of the total of obligations the following are railroad debts:

Bonds Issued—Town of Hartford, $1,250,000; City of Hartford, $500,000; Bloomfield, $42,300; Canton, $89,600; Rocky Hill, $21,000; Simsbury, $50,000; Town of New-Haven, $500,000; City of New-Haven, $200,000; Litchfield, $106,000; Morris, $20,600; Norfolk, $40,700; North Canaan, $34,000; Granby, $27,000; Salisbury, $50,000; Watertown, $58,675; Winchester, $112,000; City of Bridgeport, $150,000; New-Canaan, 25,060; Middletown, $747,000; Haddam, $40,000; Chatham, $72,000; Chester, $16,700; Cromwell, $28,000; Essex, $48,000; Middlefield, $40,000; Old Saybrook, $25,200; Portland, $216,000; Saybrook, $32,500; Hebron, $23,333 34. Total by counties: Hartford, $1,901,300; New-Haven $700,000; Litchfield, $418,975; Fairfield, $175,000; Middlesex, $1,265,409; in all, $4,421,275.

Bonds Indorsed or Guaranteed—City of New-Haven, $325,000; Washington, $55,200; Middletown, $300,000; Portland, $102,000. Total, $682,000.

Other Form of Railroad Indebtedness—City of New-Haven, $25,000, Old Saybrook, $5,200. Total, $30,200.

Aid Voted but Debt not Actually Existing—East Windsor, $60,000; Farmington, $60,000; Suffield, $50,000; Ellington, $35,000; Vernon, $60,000; Chatham, $40,000; Middlefield, $30,000. Total, $335,000.

Making altogether the railroad debt of Connecticut—including the aid voted but not actually given, $5,538,475—or actual obligations amounting to $5,203,475.

Upon the strength of this report, and because of the surprising facts it disclosed, the constitutional amendment was proposed at the last session and was continued over without opposition, and it was believed would be submitted to the people this year. Most of the subscriptions made are for stock, and will be, of course, a total loss; indeed, few towns have expected to get returns beyond those naturally derived by increased railroad facilities. There seemed to be no effort made, during the legislative discussion, to defend town action as a principle of good government; but much was said about fair play to those towns that are without railroad communication and may wish to make subscriptions, and also about the expediency of these grants in the the matter of profits and loss, and on the question of policy the amendment was defeated. Some roads, aided by towns, have undoubtedly proved advantageous to the towns themselves, and many resources have been put in process of development, increasing greatly the grand lists and giving the State the advantage of a larger revenue; but at least one-half the roads built have been hurried before their time, like the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic, known as the Air-line, which has just gone into the hands of the first mortgage bondholders. Not one of the roads has paid its State taxes regularly, except the Connecticut Valley, and that is in default this year, though with good promise of redemption hereafter. A singular feature of the vote defeating the amendment was the fact that the so-called Reforming Democracy were in the negative vote in the proportion of almost four to one. Why it should have been made so much a party measure I cannot conceive, unless the Democratic managers conclude that the building of railroads brings into the State a class of men who, as voters, are of benefit to their party, and if this is their position they are probably correct.

RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

There is a persistent man hanging about the Legislature by the name of Goodwin, of East Hartford, whom THE TIMES brought into prominent notice some weeks ago in an editorial having reference to his injunction against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road as to the free-pass business. Occasionally Mr. Goodwin gets into the Legislature as a sitting member, but when he is deprived of that privilege he devotes his energies to lively skirmishing on the outside, and gets his bills and resolutions in through the friendly hand of some rural member. Years ago he was in California and had some letter-delivery contracts in San Francisco, out of which grew a break of some sort, and he followed the Postmaster of that city, who was, I believe, a brother to the then Senator from California, Mr. Weller, to Washington, and vainly sought for a year or more to secure an investigation into the affairs of his office. Then he returned to his native State with money enough to comfortably live upon, bought ten shares of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad stock, and began very soon to agitate the reduction of railroad fares, and that is what he is still after. The point of his injunction was that if a railroad can afford to dead-head 300 persons a year for three months over its road, it can afford to revise its passenger tariff. He hoped that the railroad would fight the injunction, for that was likely to drag it into court and compel a showing of the books, out of which he expected to gather some information. Since the session opened he has been pressing a resolution of inquiry into certain allegations he has brought against two or three roads, as to the existence of watered capital, which he says they do not report to the Railroad Commissioners, and finally the Railroad Committee has been instructed to investigate, and the first hearing is to be held on Tuesday of next week. His fight here is merely technical, but he desires to agitate—to bring about finally his low fare project. For example, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road reports no watered stock. Mr. Goodwin finds that the Hartford and New-Haven Road did declare stock dividends before its consolidation with the New-York Road. This Mr. Bishop, President of the consolidated road, admits, and will go further, he says, and concede, for argument's sake, that there never was a dollar paid in; yet all that was before the consolidation took effect and has nothing to do with the answer of the present corporation to the questions of the Railroad Commissioners; and he is probably correct on legal grounds. At all events, the stock of the road stands to-day for what it is worth on the earnings, and it is certainly a well managed road—one of the very best. But Mr. Goodwin cares nothing for admissions; he wants to go back of consolidation and see just how much watered capital is afloat, and then show that the extra dividends necessary to support it would, if confined to paid in stock wholly, afford a margin by which the road could carry passengers at reduced rates. What can be done about it is not clear. It gives Mr. Goodwin occupation, however, and keeps the Legislature about one-fifth of the time engaged over his matters of one sort and another.

THE CENTENNIAL.

A special committee was raised several weeks ago on the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and visited that city soon after. Connecticut, with its great variety of industries, has a special interest in the display of next year, and aside from all patriotic impulses, can afford to take liberal stock in the enterprise. The committee has considered the subject of an appropriation, though without coming to a definite result. The highest figure named is $50,000, and the people of the State would, I am sure, freely indorse a legislative grant of that amount. It would be less, than a mill and a half on the grand list, and more than one-half of the amount would come out of the cities. The farmers would not be called on to pay extravagantly; indeed, the country towns would not feel it. The cities of Hartford and New-Haven would be taxed for one-third of the whole amount.

GEN. PUTNAM.

There has been considerable sensitiveness displayed here during the last week over the fact that the Bunker Hill celebration did not bring out more conspicuously the figure of Putnam. Most of our people place "Old Put" high up in the heroic scale. His adventures with the wolf at Pomfret, and his almost impossible ride at Horse Neck, as the historical pictures of the stone steps illustrate the deed, are firmly established, and when there is an intimation that he did not conduct the whole fight at Bunker Hill the admirers of his fame, which was certainly well earned, are injured; yet it is probable that Prescott commanded in the redoubt, while Putnam rallied the forces in a more trying spot. We are apt to run into extravagances over the traditions of the Revolution. Men are accounted as having done more wonderful things then than it is possible to do now; yet the history of our late war is full of heroisms not less significant of earnest patriotism. I remember that a few years ago an insurance company in this City was named after Putnam, and issued an illustrated advertising card representing Putnam leaving his plow in the furrow. A pair of horses were hitched to that plow of form, color, and style that would have commanded for them in Harlem lane or any fashionable course an almost priceless sum of money. Perhaps this picture illustrates a trifle the excesses of enthusiasm in Connecticut over the hero named. But there is one sad thing to reflect upon, that in the midst of the excitement of Bunker Hill, the patriotic Legislature of the State passed no word of indorsement of Putnam, "the Commander in Chief," nor even suggested a committee to go to Boston.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE BURNING WOODS IN CANADA.

The bush is on fire all around Carleton Place Junction, Ontario, and along the railway track to Ottawa. Immense fires are raging at Scotch Corners. At Bark Lake and Bell's Rapids on the Madawaska River heavy fires are raging. There has been no rain in that region for five weeks.

A dispatch from Cumberland says bush fires are raging in the middle and back townships. The bush is on fire two miles from the Caledonia Springs. A large fire is also raging around Plantagenet, making its way toward cultivated farming ground. The country is filled with a dense smoke. The country all around Pembroke is on fire. The timber limits on both sides of the Ottawa River, with few exceptions, are suffering terribly. The swamp is on fire about half a mile from Buckingham, Ontario, and the flames are gradually approaching that village.

A dispatch from Rentrew to-day says: A lumber village belonging to Burnett & Mackay, on the Bonnechere, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Heyworth's mill, on Hull Mountain, and a cheese factory, owned by G. Kidd, with five tons of cheese, were totally destroyed by fire to-day. Parties arriving from the Upper Ottawa, report that fires have already proved disastrous to the timber districts. The country between the Keppewa and the Petewawa, is represented to be one continuous body of fire and smoke. In many parts of the country there has been no rain for five weeks, and the crops are suffering greatly.

OTHER FIRES.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the engine-room of B. S. Wellener's Chesapeake Marine Dry Dock and Steam Railway, No. 17 Philpot street, Baltimore. The fire soon extended throughout the building, which was quite an extensive one, and was occupied by several firms. It was entirely destroyed. Besides Wellener the losers are John K. Cook, block and pump makers; Richard Callahan, ship-carver; J. W. Simpson, ship-joiner; and Philip Sherwood, ship-smith. The Patapsco Guano Company establishment, adjoining, was slightly damaged, as was also the rigging loft of Brown & Depaepe, on the opposite side of Philpot street. Adjoining the latter were three dwellings which were almost wholly destroyed. The total loss is now estimated at $15,000. The buildings and stocks are insured for $18,000 in the following companies: National and Firemen's, of Baltimore, $3,000 each; Lancaster, of Pennsylvania; Meriden, of Connecticut; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, and Security, of New-York, $2,500 each, and the Peabody, of Baltimore, $2,000.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of the three-story frame building on Morris avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, owned by Charles Barnes, and occupied by him as a grocery and dwelling. The flames were extinguished by Roundsman Clark and Officer Riley, of the Thirty-third Precinct. Damage, $300; insured for $5,000 in the Westchester Insurance Company. Barnes was arrested by Roundsman Clark on suspicion of having set fire to the building, and was held to await the action of the Fire Marshal.

A fire occurred last night in the basement and first floor of No. 538 Second avenue, occupied by Mrs. A. J. Bolmer as a restaurant and millinery store; damage $1,000; insured for $1,900 in the United States Commercial Company. The building, owned by J. Smith, was damaged $400; insured.

The Australian Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship City of Melbourne sailed from San Francisco at 10 o'clock yesterday, for Sidney, N. S. W., with Madam Di Murska, and others, of the De Vivo opera company on board.

The roof of the dwelling No. 36 Market street, occupied by Mary Connolly, was set on fire yesterday by the s

ridiculed as preposterous the notion that Mrs. Moulton would have been able to invent and maintain such a complicated story as she told on the stand. The jury had not forgotten the incident that occurred during Mrs. Moulton's cross-examination, when Mr. Beecher leaned over and suggested to counsel to ask her whether she had not kissed him at the suicide interview. Here Mr. Evarts interrupted to say that the only object of the question put to Mrs. Moulton was to show that she had been in the habit of kissing Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beach said that it made no matter what the object was; the question spoke for itself. Mr. Shearman said it was ridiculous to say that Mr. Beecher suggested the question. He had suggested it himself. At this Mr. Beach turned to the court and said warmly that while he courted correction when wrong, as he did not wish to argue from false premises, such a statement as Mr. Shearman's, after Mr. Beecher had sworn on the stand that he made the suggestion, was beyond the bounds of professional endurance. [Loud applause.] Judge Neilson rapped fiercely on the desk, and ordered the officers to arrest any person caught offending. Mr. Morris again protested against Mr. Shearman's interruptions.

Mr. Beach then proceeded to sift the alleged *alibi*, which was the issue upon which Mrs. Moulton's testimony rested. He cited authorities to show that the law regards *alibis* with great suspicion, and read an editorial article from THE TIMES of April 5, 1875, which he said was the most concise and forcible argument he could present on this point. He declined, however, to accept one of the suggestions in the article—that Mrs. Moulton might easily have been mistaken a day or two either way—and claimed that she had made no mistake. Two such ready writers as Mr. Beecher and Mr. Kinsella might well have finished their interview before nine o'clock, and Mrs. Moulton had not spoken with certainty as to the hour at which the suicide interview closed. The counsel for the defense here again interrupted the speaker to assert that she did name the hour positively. Mr. Beach retorted that he had carefully examined Mrs. Moulton's testimony on that point, and though willing to listen to the reading of any evidence bearing upon it, he was not disposed to accept the unsupported assertion of counsel. No evidence was read. Mr. Beach made a strong point of the non-production of Mr. Kinsella as a witness, although a resident of Brooklyn and a strong partisan of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach was interrupted in the middle of his reading of Dr. Jayne's testimony by the hour of recess. Turning to Mr. Fullerton, he remarked that if he did not get along faster he would occupy the entire week. Mr. Fullerton remarked: "Well, take the whole week." A tall, ungainly woman, in ludicrous attire, armed with a letter signed by Mr. Beecher, here darted forward, and, clutching Tilton by the arm, pleaded for a front seat. The plaintiff gazed upon her in feeble astonishment, and hastened politely to disentangle himself from her clutches. She then planted herself in Mr. Evarts' chair, but being ousted from it, approached Mr. Murray, who, however, would have nothing to do with her. She then seized a reporter's chair, and, being driven from that, another, until, just before the court reopened, she was standing among the furthermost spectators. Gen. Tracy, having finished his argument in the Merrigan case, attended court in the afternoon.

At 2:05 Mr. Beach resumed his consideration of Mr. Jayne's testimony in support of Mrs. Moulton's, and strongly maintained its credibility. Furthermore, having been uncontradicted by Mr. Beecher, it remained undisputed proof upon the record. Here was another opportunity to call Mr. Kinsella. Mrs. Moulton said that on the day it occurred she communicated the story of the suicide interview to Jeremiah P. and George C. Robinson. The latter was then and is still a member of Plymouth Church. Why, asked Mr. Beach, was he not called to disprove this vital portion of her testimony? If her story was fabricated, would she thus furnish to Mr. Beecher the surest means of showing that she was a perjurer? After using Mrs. Eddy's testimony in strong corroboration of Dr. Jayne's and Mrs. Moulton's, Mr. Beach asked why it was that the defense would not allow her to tell whether Mrs. Moulton narrated to her the suicide interview and would not call it out from the Messrs. Robinson. "Mrs. Moulton's story is true," he thundered, "and I am justified in the assumption that every *honest* juror believes it to be true, though such jurors may not who mistakenly think that in refusing to convict Mr. Beecher they are averting an injury to religion and society. If Henry Ward Beecher is to be stricken down; nay, if every stone in the foundation of Plymouth Church is to be razed to the ground, let it come before any woman, supported by such evidence, shall be consigned to infamy by a jury of men in a court of law." [Loud applause.] Mrs. Moulton had a right to appeal to the jury for protection. The speaker knew the influences that surrounded some of the jury, but they were such as should have no place in the hearts of honest men.

Mr. Beach then passed to a consideration of Mr. Tilton's testimony. He said that he had made copious notes for this branch of his argument, but would not use them. The aspersions upon Tilton's character were undeserved. He was a Unitarian in faith, was not a free-lover, and had given no grounds for being called an egotist. If he believed that his wife was not intrinsically impure, it was as much his duty to forgive her as though her ruin had been accomplished by violence. When Mr. Beecher pleaded Tilton's condonation of his wife's fault, he confessed his crime. In answer to the argument that Tilton all along charged Beecher with nothing more than improper solicitations, Mr. Beach argued that whenever brought to the point, Tilton always refused to deny that there was more than this. He cited the interview with Dr. Storrs, and the testimony of Messrs. Bell, Harman, and Redpath to prove this. Mr. Evarts interrupted to ask where that appeared in the testimony of Mr. Bell and Mr. Harman. Mr. Beach, in reply, read the testimony of these gentlemen, fully corroborating his assertion in both instances. After the reading of Mr. Bell's testimony, Messrs. Shearman and Evarts still insisted that what Tilton refused to disclose was the improper solicitations, and that the previous conversation was about the Bowen scandal. Mr. Morris again warmly insisted that these interruptions were out of order. Mr. Beach read further from Mr. Bell's testimony, clearly showing Messrs. Shearman and Evarts to be wrong. At this there was loud applause, which called from Judge Neilson another strong rebuke. Mr. Beach asked the jury to reflect that upon the evidence Mr. Tilton had never uttered a falsehood on this subject in the whole history of the case.

Here Mr. Beach parted with the direct evidence. In rapid order he took up Tilton's open defiance in Plymouth Church of investigation, and Beecher's refusal to meet the issue; the Mrs. Hooker episode, as related by Tilton and uncontradicted by Beecher, and Mrs. Bradshaw's appeal to Beecher to clear himself of Tilton's charge, and his evasive answer. Mr. Beach's argument from these three topics was very powerful, and was listened to with rapt attention. All three, he said, were consistent with undue solicitations, but if the jury believed Beecher guilty of that, they must disbelieve his entire story. Beecher's offer to step down and out at Tilton's request, and the letter of resignation he had prepared, were the clearest kind of a confession of guilt. There was no talk then of stripping for a contest. Another powerful argument was made on Mr. Beecher's letter to Mrs. Tilton of 1871. This, said Mr. Beach, was after, according to Beecher's story, he had been forbidden Tilton's house, and did not think it wise to meet Mrs. Tilton, even with Tilton's consent; after he had discovered that, unsought, she had bestowed her idolatry upon him. It was then that Beecher *dared* to send such a suggestive appeal to that woman, inflaming her passions and begging for a continuance of her ministrations to his suffering heart—DARED it in face of his story in court that his innocent attraction of her love caused him such profound sorrow. If there was nothing else to prove that Beecher was rotten and corrupt at the core, these letters would be sufficient. Instead of rebuking her, as a Christian minister should, he did everything to widen the breach that already existed between herself and her husband.

It being now 4 o'clock, Mr. Beach sat down. Juryman Hull, who sits nearest the Plymouth phalanx, here arose and glibly made a long speech of well-chosen sentences, denunciatory of Mr. Beach's course in insinuating that the jury had been approached. This is all the more extraordinary as Mr. Hull is the German whose capacity to understand English Mr. Evarts doubted so strongly during the selection of the jury. Judge Neilson said that Mr. Hull evidently misapprehended Mr. Beach's remarks. Mr. Beach interrupted his Honor to declare that he had good reasons for speaking as he had. He had clear evidence that the jury had been improperly approached by emissaries of the defense, and that some of the jurors had been talking as they ought not to have done. It was not impossible that he would present his evidence to the court before the close of the case. He disclaimed having made any personal imputation on any member of the jury. [Excitement and applause.] Mr. Abbott, trembling with excitement, rose to his feet and said that such remarks were improper, unless counsel was prepared to substantiate them. Mr. Shearman hotly demanded the instant production of Mr. Beach's proofs. [Loud hisses.] The statement that money had been used was utterly untrue. The entire expenses of the trial had come out of Mr. Beecher's pocket and his own. He [Shearman] would assume any responsibility if money had been used to tamper with the jury. Mr. Beach answered that Mr. Shearman was making assertions beyond his knowledge—[laughter]—that Mr. Beecher's sympathizers could have been at work, and Mr. Shearman not be aware of it. He [Mr. Beach] would take his own time and consult his own pleasure in presenting his proofs. He did not intend to be offensive to Mr. Hull, and hoped that his client's cause would not be prejudiced. Juror Hull said that he felt no prejudice, and was willing to accept Mr. Beach's apology. Mr. Beach asked his Honor, as the matter had come up, to set a time to hear counsel on this subject. Judge Neilson answered that the proper time would be after everything was ended. Then he would hear counsel and punish any one found to be guilty. Mr. Fullerton said that in view of Mr. Shearman's challenge he would like to accommodate him and bring forward the proofs at once. Judge Neilson said that that would be out of order. Mr. Fullerton said that he wished to show counsel that he was ready to meet them. They would probably find that he knew more than they were aware of. Judge Neilson then adjourned the court until this morning. Mr. Beach was roundly cheered on his way to the street.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were called at 11:10 o'clock, and Mr. Beach at once arose and, bowing to the court, said:

Speaking, gentlemen, in regard to the quotation I read to you from Josephus, referring to the story of Paulina and Mundus, I very hastily and inaccurately misquoted these two characters as belonging to the Jewish faith. A moment's reflection upon the tenets of that persuasion has shown me the error of the remark. I have been addressed by a very learned and accomplished gentleman belonging to that faith, correcting that error. He says:

"DEAR SIR: In your address reported this morning—"

bearing date June 18—

"is a citation from Josephus, which seems singularly apposite to a theory advanced by Mr. Tilton. You are, I apprehend, in error in classing Paulina and Mundus among the Jews. No Jewess could entertain the belief that God would appear in carnal form. It is in direct antagonism to the fundamental principle of Judaism. There is only one instance on record that can be cited against my position, and that is the alleged immaculate conception."

And I make the correction, with acknowledgments of the service the gentleman has rendered.

I cannot well pass from a consideration of the relation of Mr. Moulton to this trial without alluding to a very serious accusation advanced against him by my learned friends, charging him with faithlessness to Mr. Beecher in refusing to him either the originals or the copies of the documents which have, from time to time, been deposited in his hands. I cannot better explain the position which Mr. Moulton occupied, or his sense of the obligation which controlled his action, than by alluding to the correspondence upon that subject between him and Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher opened it by making an application on July 28, 1874, for the papers. On Aug. 4 Mr. Moulton answered it substantially in these words:

"MY DEAR MR. BEECHER: I received your note of July 24, informing me that you are making a statement and need the letters and papers in my hands, and asking me to send them to you for the purpose of having extracts or copies made from them, as the case may be, that you may use them in your controversy with Mr. Tilton.

I should be very glad to do anything that I may do consistent with my sense of what is due to justice and right, to aid you; but if you will reflect that I hold all the important papers intrusted to me at the desire and request and in the confidence of both parties to this unhappy affair, you will see that I cannot in honor give them, or any of them, to either party to aid him as against the other. I have not given or shown to Mr. Tilton any documents or papers relating to your affairs since the renewal of your controversy, which had been once adjusted.

I need not tell you how deeply I regret your position as foes, each to the other, after my long and, as you I have no doubt fully believe, honest and faithful effort to have you otherwise.

I will sacredly hold all the papers and information I have until both parties shall request me to make them public, or to deliver them into the hands of either or both, or to lay them before the committee, or I am compelled in a court of justice to produce them, if I can be so compelled."

So the matter rested until in the afternoon, I suppose, of the same day, Mr. Beecher addressed to Mr. Moulton the letter which has been read to you; and then followed the communication of Aug. 5 by Mr. Moulton to Mr. Beecher as follows:

"MY DEAR SIR: In all our acquaintance and friendship I have never received from you a letter of the tone of yours of Aug. 4. It seems unlike yourself, and to have been inspired by the same ill-advisers who had so lamentably carried your private affairs before a committee of your church and thence before the public.

In reply, let me remind you that during the whole of the past four years all the documents, notes, and memoranda which you and Mr. Tilton have intrusted to me have been so intrusted because they had a reference to your mutual differences. I hold no papers, either of yours or his, except such as bear on this case. You speak of 'memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with Mr. Tilton's matter.' You probably allude here to the memoranda of your difficulties with Mr. Bowen, but these have a direct reference to your present case with Mr. Tilton, and were deposited with me by you because of such reference. You speak also of a letter or two from your brother and sister, and I am sure you have not forgotten the apprehension which we entertained lest Mrs. Hooker should fulfill a design which she foreshadowed, to invade your pulpit and read to your congregation a confession of your intimacy with Mrs. Tilton.

You speak of other papers, which I hold subject to your wishes. I hold none such, nor do I hold any subject to Mr. Tilton's wishes. The papers which I hold, both yours and his, were not given to me to be subject to the wishes of either of the parties. But the very object of my holding them has been, and still is, to prevent the wish of one party from being injuriously exercised against the other. You are incorrect in saying that Mr. Tilton has had access to my 'depository of materials;' on the contrary, I have refused Mr. Tilton such access. During the preparation of his sworn statement, he came to me and said his case would be incomplete unless I permitted him the use of all the documents, but I refused; and all he could rely upon were such notes as he had made from time to time from writings of yours which you had written to me to be read to him, and passages of which he had caught from my lips, in shorthand. Mr. Tilton has seen only a part of the papers in my possession, and would be more surprised to learn the entire facts of the case than you can possibly be.

What idle rumors may have existed in newspaper offices, I know not; but they have not come from me.

In closing your letter you say, 'I do not ask you to place before the committee any papers which Mr. Tilton may have given you;' but I do demand that you forthwith place before the committee every paper which I have written or deposited with you.' In reply I can only say that I cannot justly place before the committee the papers of one of the parties without doing the same with the papers of the other, and I cannot do this honorably except either by legal process compelling me, or else by consent in writing, not only of yourself, but of Mr. Tilton, with whom I shall confer on the subject as speedily as possible."

And you will recollect that Mr. Moulton, immediately after getting the mutual consent which he required, did appear before the committee and present the papers, so far as they had been referred to in the previous proceedings before the committee, and withholding all others which were not demanded by the necessities of the then position of the case before the committee, and which were withheld, as you will remember, under the advice and request of Mr. Tracy, assuming to represent Mr. Beecher, at the interview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel between him and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Butler.

MOULTON'S COURSE DEFENDED.

It is my duty to refer, gentlemen, I think, for a moment, to the terms in which Mr. Moulton is characterized in the opening address of Mr. Tracy. I pass from all other considerations of his evidence and relation to this case, because I am satisfied that you will believe that up to the time of this demand for the papers, and the answers which I have read on the part of Mr. Moulton, that he faithfully labored for Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton in carrying out the policy of silence upon which these several parties had agreed, and that his refusal to furnish the papers to Mr. Beecher or, as he says, to Mr. Tilton, for the purpose of being used by one in hostility to the other, was at a time when the hopes of suppressing this scandal had not been abandoned, and when there were active consultations for the purpose of deceiving some minds by the appearance of the parties before a committee and by report of a materially modified offense of Mr. Beecher, exonerating Mr. Tilton. It is all this, gentlemen, thus laboring for the interests of these parties, having no interest whatever in what might be the results of his efforts, a noble and earnest and honorable regard for the interests of the family of Mr. Tilton, and the interests of Mr. Beecher. It is complained in the opening of Mr. Tracy that this was an unworthy effort; that Mr. Moulton, as an honorable gentleman of the world, without any regard to those influences which might be exerted over him by his conscientious sense of right and duty to the church and religion—that as a man of the world, becoming acquainted with the offense of Mr. Beecher, it was his duty at once to publish it, and bring him to a public account. There may be a variety of opinions in regard to the course demanded of the citizen by morality and truth under such circumstances. But with the views entertained by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton of the character of Mrs. Tilton, of the influence which led her to the sacrifice of her personal honor—with the views that have been very generally entertained by the community in regard to the disadvantage upon the cause of morality and religion of an examination into this scandal, Mr. Moulton, I fancy, will not be very seriously condemned for adopting that policy of silence which was approved by the immediate parties to the transaction, and which seemed to be demanded by the great interests which depended upon him. At any rate, it is not for the advocate of Mr. Beecher to censure Mr. Moulton. Whatever character it may please Mr. Tracy to confer upon Mr. Moulton, he was yet vastly inferior in intellectual power and in position to Henry Ward Beecher, and when Mr. Beecher appealed to him as a friend, for salvation from the publicity of this accusation; when Mr. Beecher, with the power of his great character, advised and co-operated with the policy of silence, and made Mr. Moulton a chief and reliable instrument to promote it, it does not become either Mr. Beecher or his counsel, Mr. Tracy, to impute to Mr. Moulton any dereliction of morality or duty. I have no hesitation in averring that my judgment fully accords with the conclusion which these gentlemen then formed, that it would have been vastly better for the interests of society, of morality, of the Church, believing that this wrong had been sincerely repented of by Mr. Beecher, that this whole matter should have been kept in perfect and entire silence. All the disastrous consequences which have followed the proceedings before the committee, and the investigations of this trial, would have been escaped. It would have been a sin concealed, it is true, from the knowledge of the world, but it was not of that character, not being criminal in its nature, not calling for the investigation and punishment of the law—it was of that character, affecting only the social and domestic morals, which might well be concealed from the public.

WHAT TRACY SAID OF MOULTON.

Says Mr. Tracy, speaking of this gentleman:

"It is hardly necessary that I should occupy much time in describing the character of Francis D. Moulton, or in explaining all the conditions which have actuated him throughout this controversy. He has been in your presence for ten days; you have seen and heard him, and no man in this court-room could fail to be satisfied that Moulton was a person well chosen by the plaintiff to play the desperate part required of the mutual friend."

Chosen by the plaintiff! When Mr. Beecher tells you he was chosen by himself! When Mr. Beecher, in repeated epithets of deep pathos, of unlimited confidence, says to Francis D. Moulton, "You are the only friend I have in the world upon whom I can rely, and if you cease to love me I am lost." Moulton, represented as the exclusive friend of Tilton, intriguing, conspiring against Beecher, when, for four years, by night and by day, there was not an occasion when the reputation or interest of Henry Ward Beecher was threatened that Mr. Moulton was not ready at hand to interpose the zealous service of his friendship and effort.

"Cold, fearless, honorable, of cultured taste, not destitute of literary ability, gifted with a quick perception of the human character, of tremendous will, and totally destitute of any belief in conscience, in immortality, or in God, this man was well qualified, like his great archetype, to deceive the very elect. He has told you, under the solemnity of an oath, that he was a heathen, and by that you know what he means—not a heathen like Socrates or Plato, not a heathen like those men of old who walked in darkness seeking after the light, to whom the great poet of the Catholic Church has assigned a place in the other world free from pain, though far from heaven, but such a heathen as only can be found in the midst of Christian civilization, a man who despises the idea of personal responsibility, who scoffs at the idea of a future accountability, who smiles up his sleeve at the credulity of those who read the solemn words of Scripture, or who listen to the instructions of the Church, and whose only idea of God is as a convenient name for rounding an oath or enforcing an execration."

This was written, gentlemen, after Mr. Moulton had been examined in regard to his religious faith, or his ideas of the presence of an overruling Providence, of a God, of the immortality of the human soul, and of the existence of a future state of rewards and punishments. We have only the evidence of Mr. Moulton from which we can judge as to his religious belief or faith, and every word of this philippic, studied, written, read by Mr. Tracy, is in direct contradiction of every portion of the evidence given by Mr. Moulton, is in direct contradiction of his whole character as exhibited through his testimony upon the stand, or through any of the other evidence in this case. It is a direct, unqualified untruth.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Beach, do I understand you to say that Mr. Moulton has given any evidence of his belief in court?

Mr. Beach—Well, I think Mr. Moulton was asked the question. I am not clear in my recollection.

Mr. Shearman—He has not testified at all, except that he is a heathen.

The Court—Well, then, let it be assumed that he stands in that respect as the rest of us stand.

Mr. Beach—I suppose so, your Honor. But I have a recollection that that question was put to him. I am not able to refer to all the points of this voluminous testimony.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, the testimony was very explicit on that subject.

Mr. Morris—I submit that these interruptions are all out of order.

Mr. Beach—O, I hope to be corrected, as I go along. I have no desire to misrepresent. Specifically he had not spoken on that subject.

TRACY ACCUSED OF MALICE.

Is any respectable gentleman who comes upon the stand as a witness, without evidence to be assailed in this opprobrious language by a counselor of this court? Have we such a license with the reputation of parties and witnesses? Is there no decorum, no sense of propriety attaching to our profession, standing in the face of men as honorable as ourselves? Will the malice of any counsel justify him in thus assailing respectable gentlemen, standing, in the presumption of the law, and forced by the law to assume a position where he cannot protect himself? Are counsel to be tolerated in not only ungenerous but scandalous and false attacks upon witnesses and parties in such positions? I have not so understood either the right or the privilege of our profession. But, says this gentleman again of Mr. Moulton:

"To promote the interests of that Christianity in which he did not believe, and to honor that God whose name he never used except as a byword, he tells you now that he told numbers of lies, that he invented all manner of schemes, that he derided some, that he coaxed others, that he made his own wife the associate and companion of prostitutes, and divided her lips between his own kiss and the kiss of Victoria Woodhull. You must not imagine that the man who would gladly associate with prostitutes, and take pleasure in seeing them kiss his wife, all for the sake of the honor of the Church and the good of society, would frequent the society of prostitutes for his own pleasure."

An attack of this character, gentlemen, requires no comment. It cannot be approved by the decencies of a court of justice nor by the proprieties which attach to the practice of our justly honorable profession. No man who can make it under the privilege of a counsel is entitled to the respect which belongs to an honorable member of that profession; he has not a proper sense of honorable obligation; he has not a due regard for the reputation or the rights of his fellow-men; he is governed by loose principle and a looser morality. He evinces it in every word of the indecorous language which he sees fit to apply in these circumstances to Francis D. Moulton; and the worst of it is that it is not even original with himself; [laughter;] that he must get aid to gratify his malice. He runs to get the aid of greater brains than his own, and stands here and reads the production of others in the tone of a school-boy who has but imperfectly learned his lesson. [Commotion.] This, this is the man who but a few months ago pledged his honor to the men whom he assails that he would withhold their secrets and would never appear in opposition to their interests. This assault upon a gentleman whose honor he should have respected, at least, has been printed and circulated throughout this community, throughout this country, bearing to every quarter this reputation of a gentleman whom Henry Ward Beecher trusted for four years, against whom he has never brought an accusation, except that he did not render to him his papers and letters when demanded, and who certifies upon this stand that in his devotion of his services he gave him a new character of the word friendship, not spoken in the historical manner in which my learned friend alluded to it, but as a brave and honest testimonial from the heart of Henry Ward Beecher, to the fidelity, truth, and courage of Francis D. Moulton.

IS MRS. MOULTON TO BE BELIEVED?

There is but one other witness who testifies directly to the confessions of Henry Ward Beecher, but a most important witness in this case. She has no earthly ambitions to gratify, and she has no creed to satisfy. She comes here from the quiet of a cultured and a comfortable home, a lady in the truest sense of the word, a lady whom Henry Ward Beecher upon the stand and in his letters, has eulogized almost as a paragon in her simple and sincere sense of duty and of truth, and in those virtues of hospitality which commemorate her history in this city. The question is whether she is to be believed, or whether she is to meet the universal condemnation which our friends upon the other side have extended to every witness and his character who is brought in to support the plaintiff's case. You will see by the allusion of Mr. Tracy to the relations of that household, and if you will recall more distinctly you will see by the grievous charges which were made against this lady by Mr. Porter, how she has been exhibited to the world. She is not only a conspiratress, she is not only a perjurer, but, according to Mr. Porter, she has surrendered her house as a resort not only for the parties to the conspiracy, but for those base and infamous agents, as they say, whom it has suited the purpose of the conspirators to employ. She is charged with consorting with public prostitutes. No; my friend, Mr. Porter, could not spare that unmanly blow against the heart of a mother when he charged her with exposing her only son to the influence of such associations. It was not enough to heap odium upon her character for truth and personal chastity, but the instincts of maternal love and solicitude must be outraged to gratify the purposes of this defense. Gentlemen, it is a very serious question which you are called upon to determine. It is no common responsibility which rests upon this jury, when they are called upon, not only to disbelieve and defame Tilton and Moulton, the husband, the father, but to include the mother in the infamy. It may seem light and trivial—

Mr. Porter—My friend is entirely in error in supposing I used either of the epithets that he says I applied; that I spoke of her either as a perjuress—a word I never used, certainly never connected with her name—or that I cast any imputation upon her chastity.

Judge Neilson—I am very happy to hear the explanation. The counsel is probably mistaken.

Mr. Beach—No sir; I am not mistaken. [Commotion in the audience.] I certainly did not say, or intend to say, that either of those epithets of "conspirator," of "perjurer," or "prostitute" was applied to Mrs. Moulton. There was no such thing.

Judge Neilson—I want to say to this audience that they must be quiet. If a happy word is said by counsel it is not at all essential that it should be commented upon. A decent respect for the place and the counsel would indicate it to a person who is fit to be here that silence becomes him better.

Mr. Beach—I am speaking, gentlemen, of the effect of the argument of the defense in this case. If Henry Ward Beecher is to be believed, to be successful in this action, Mrs. Moulton is a perjurer, Mrs. Moulton is a conspirator; and, if Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy is to be credited, to her belongs those other disgraceful appellations and associations to which I have directed your attention. Do my friends shrink from this consequence? Does not my friend Porter charge that Mrs. Moulton is a perjurer; that she is not to be believed? Does he not claim that she is a co-conspiratress? Do they admit the truth of her testimony? Well they may shrink back from the view. Have they not given evidence here to prove through an alibi that her testimony is false; and is there any means by which Henry Ward Beecher can be justified but by the condemnation of Mrs. Moulton? Most clearly not, gentlemen. These three witnesses, upon the single oath of Henry Ward Beecher, must be condemned for perjury or Henry Ward Beecher is guilty. They accord with the other evidence; they harmonize with the writings of Henry Ward Beecher. There is not a single point of opposition or inconsistency between any other portion of this evidence, except Henry Ward Beecher's and the testimony of these three witnesses. But a very serious charge is brought in the outset against Mrs. Moulton, originating in the first place with my friend, Mr. Shearman. He states, as a matter of accusation, that she didn't once, while she was upon the stand, look into the face of Mr. Evarts, and Mr. Evarts a little more delicately puts it by charging her with being "furtive" in her looks.

Mr. Evarts—"Furtively glancing," I said.

Mr. Beach—Yes, "furtively glancing;" it is a little more eloquent than mine. [Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, it is not, I think, surprising that a lady who never before appeared upon the witness stand should be a little embarrassed, dashed, by being placed upon a pedestal to be gazed at by several hundreds of people during several hours of a tedious examination. I suppose it she had had the freedom and frolicsomeness of Bessie Turner, if she could have acted out with the spirit of that young lady all the phases of her testimony, why, she would have recommended herself as far more agreeable to Mr. Evarts and his learned associates and to Plymouth Church and their gallant ushers. She is not precisely of that character; she is not accustomed to these public appearances; she has not the dramatic instinct which belongs in unison to Bessie Turner and Mr. Henry Ward Beecher and some of my distinguished friends. She delivered her evidence with propriety and with reserve, and yet with the clearness and the candor of an intelligent lady speaking from a clear memory. But there may be, possibly, some other solution to this difficulty; it is barely possible that Mrs. Moulton saw nothing particularly attractive in the appearance of my friend, Mr. Evarts. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Mr. Beach, I sympathize with you, but I don't see how you can go on. The audience seem determined to interrupt you. If you say a happy thing I think it should not be drowned.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I think I will get along without difficulty. I am sorry anything I should happen to say here should excite any impropriety in the court-room; and I assure your Honor that it is no particular pleasure to me to excite such demonstrations.

Judge Neilson—I know it is no pleasure to you, and you ought to be free from any restraint in regard to it. Mr. Rogers, see if you can discover who it is that interrupts the proceedings.

Mr. Beach—But if Mrs. Moulton could by possibility have ventured to observe my learned friend when he was so stern in his cross-examination, I am perfectly certain if her eye had glanced beyond him, and seen the phalanx of Plymouth Church all arrayed and embattled before her, she would have cast down her eyes very certainly. It was pretty troublesome for any one to face the apparent condemnation and the frowning hostility of the various interests which appeared at once before them when they ventured to look abroad; it was tolerably discreet, I think a sensible exhibition of womanly modesty and reserve, for Mrs. Moulton to have "furtively glanced" if she had any curiosity.

BEECHER'S OPINION OF MRS. MOULTON'S FIDELITY.

You remember the attack which was made by Mr. Tracy upon this lady. I don't propose to reproduce it, but to oppose to it two or three brief extracts of the estimate expressed from time to time by Mr. Beecher in regard to this lady. In the remarkable letter of June 1, 1873, Mr. Beecher says:

"Oh, that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your thoughtful, earnest, undying fidelity, your disinterested friendship. Your noble wife has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood, for a thousand encouragements and services that no man can appreciate who has not been as sore-hearted as I have been. For your honorable delicacy, for confidence and affection, I owe you so much that I can neither express nor pay it. Not the least has been the great-hearted kindness and trust which your noble wife has shown, which have lifted me out of despondencies often, though sometimes her clear truthfulness has laid me pretty flat."

And afterward writing, he sends the "kindest remembrances to Mrs. Moulton." That was written July 14, 1873. That was written after, according to the theory of my learned friends, this clerical gladiator had stripped himself for the fight and was determined to resist. It was after his remarkable "resignation," or prepared resignation; it was after he had arrived at the conclusion that he had been imposed upon and deceived by these other parties; it was when he had given up all hopes founded upon any attempted suppression of this scandal; it was after he had come to the conclusion that there was no safety for him but in revelation or contest, that he bears tribute to the character of the two persons whom he has sought, in June, 1873, to consider his opponents.

MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY.

At the hazard of being somewhat tedious, gentlemen, I must reproduce—and I take it, as more brief, from the cross-examination mostly—a portion of the testimony of this lady, bearing, as it does, upon several points. Under the examination of Mr. Evarts this question is put:

"Q.—Now, won't you tell us what Mr. Beecher said—the language that he used, as you remember it, and go through the whole interview in that form, of what he said and of what you said, if you know what it is? A.—Well, he began by saying that he was depressed and discouraged—

Q.—Was this after your husband went away?

* * * A.—He expressed great sorrow for the misery that he had brought upon himself and upon Mrs. Tilton—upon everybody connected with the case, but said that he felt that he had thoroughly repented and that he had been forgiven, and that he was better fitted now to preach than ever before. He expressed to me his love for Elizabeth, and his great remorse and sorrow that she should have ever confessed to her husband; that it had brought nothing but—it would bring only ruin, in the end, to all. After lying on the sofa a little while, he got up and walked up and down the room in a very excited manner, with the tears streaming down his cheeks, and said that he thought it was very hard, after a life of usefulness, that he should be brought to this fearful end, and I said that I thought it was—it was very hard, and there was only one way out of it for him; there was only one chance for him left, and that was by confessing it. After walking up and down for some time he sat down in the chair. I stood behind him and put my hand on his shoulders, and I said: 'Mr. Beecher, if you will only go down to the church, Frank will go with you; he will stand by you through everything; it does not matter what comes to you he will always be your friend, and no matter what comes I will always be your friend, if you will only go down to the church and confess, for that is the only way out for you; I am convinced of that; you can never cover such a crime as this and continue in the pulpit, except through a confession on your part. You have been guilty of crime, and you have to take the responsibility upon yourself and suffer the penalty.'"

Now, it is said this is very extraordinary language for a lady to hold to a Pastor like Mr. Beecher, and it would be, in the coolness of ordinary conversation and intercourse; but you must remember that a great secret had been confided to this lady concerning this great man. You must remember that her husband, in whose judgment she relied, was striving to conceal that secret and to protect Mr. Beecher from its consequences. You must remember that at this very interview Mr. Beecher was before her an agonized and prostrate man, in spirit; confessing his error, professing that he had confessed and repented in his private relations with his Maker and Redeemer; that here was a great spirit, writhing and tortured with the remorse he felt for his offense; that this lady was the only woman on earth, as he said, to whom he could go for comfort and consolation and strength. This is not a pretense, gentlemen. It appears in the letters of Henry Ward Beecher; he acknowledges the great comfort which this woman gave him—a substitute for that which, in olden times, he derived from Mrs. Tilton, but of a different character and plane. Under these circumstances, in a scene of such intense interest, you are not to expect, as I have before stated to you, that the distinctions and qualifications between rank and ability, and situation or qualities are preserved. There is freedom, not only of expression, but freedom of sentiment and of feeling. Great sorrow, great excitement of any kind, associates and equalizes human minds and hearts, and this woman evincing precisely that faculty of which Mr. Beecher spoke in his letter—"she very often laid him flat"—this woman, in the sincerity of her Christian spirit and womanly sympathy, and with a clearness of perception which accompanied her through the whole of her intercourse with this transaction, she saw and said that the only escape was confession; not simply repentance in the closet and in the prayer, but confession to his church, a confession which would still all the disturbing elements of the congregation; a confession which would give peace and quiet to the stormy elements of their committees and their deacons, and which would stir West, which would satisfy Halliday and Bell, and all others who were distrustful and uneasy at the situation between Mr. Beecher, this scandal, and the congregation. And this advice of this lady appealed to the judgment of Mr. Beecher, as expressed in his cooler and better moments. He says in one of his sermons:

"But there is no fire like that which breaks out in a man's corrupt nature. The man who has been wallowing in lust, the man who has been on fire in his passions, and who by God's great goodness has been brought to an hour and a moment when, with the lurid light of revelation, his monstrous wickedness stands disclosed to him, and all excuses are swept away, and the impulse to reform is at last generated in him—that man ought not to wait so long as the drawing of his breath. Wherever he is—no matter how public the audience may be—if he does the thing that is safest and best, he will rise in his place and make confession. Though it be in church, and it breaks the order and routine of service, he will stand up and say, 'Here am I a sinner, and I confess my sin; and I call on God to witness my determination from this hour to turn away from it.' That is the wise course; and you would think so, if it was anybody else but yourself."

Gentlemen, that sermon was delivered on the 20th day of December, 1868.

"And he said: 'Well, I never gather much comfort from you. You are always to me like a section of the day of judgment.' And I said: 'Well, I feel great sympathy for you, but I don't see how you can continue in this sort of life, living a lie; going into your pulpit and preaching Sunday after Sunday.' I said: 'I have never heard you preach since I knew the truth [that is, since I knew of your living by an open grave. I cannot express to you the anguish and the sorrow that it has caused me to know what I have of your life. I believed in you since I was a girl; believed that you were the only good man in this world. Now, it has destroyed my faith in human nature. I don't believe in anybody; I don't go to church; all my interest in the church and in you is gone, and I am sure I cannot respect you unless you manifest to me that you are sincerely repentant by going down to the church and confessing your crime. It is very hard for Mr. Tilton to be abused by your friends, and to be charged with treating his family ill—his unkindness to his wife while he feels that you are principally the cause of all his trouble. It is very hard for him; it is very hard for all concerned. If you are only animd to take this case into your own hands you can settle it by confession. Your people will stand by you; they believe in you; they will forgive this one crime that you say you have committed and which you have—which you say you have—sincerely repented for, and you believe you have been forgiven, and you feel that you are better able now than ever before to do great good in this world if you can only be allowed to go on to the end of your life without all the particulars of this case being made known; that is all that you ask, and if the facts are to come out, you want to go out of life; that you cannot live; that you cannot endure it any longer; physically and mentally you are worn out; and it is only with the greatest care that you have been able to preach Sunday after Sunday.'"

Then Mr. Evarts interrupts the witness and finally says:

"Mr. Evarts—My inquiry if your Honor please, was whether this last was what she said to Mr. Beecher, and was in the form of what she advised him to say to his people.

The Witness—I don't know that I ever stated to him what the confession should be to the church. I simply left—I left that to him. He knew what his his confession to the church could be better than I could—how much he was to confess.

Q.—I understand your form of expression in this latter part to have been of what you told him he should tell his people. A.—This was my conversation with him; I simply said to him that I thought he should make a confession to his people."

Now, a great deal has been said about the idea that the lady should suppose that Mr. Beecher, going to his church and making a bold, naked confession of all the details, the disgusting particulars of his offense, was improbable advice for any lady or anybody else to give to this reason. Well, it is Christian advice, gentlemen. It is such advice as Henry Ward Beecher gave in December, 1868, in his published sermon. It is the only way of obtaining forgiveness for sin and reconciliation with the offended Law-giver. It is what this woman had been taught, and she, in the sincerity and in the earnestness of her affection and sympathy for this man, said what every Christian, stirred to his or her heart's core by the exhibition of such suffering and penitence on the part of a great spirit, would at once and instinctively have said. You are struggling with the world, Mr. Beecher; you have committed a great sin, and by penitence and confession to God you have obtained, as you say, his forgiveness; but you are involved in a whirlpool of secular difficulties; your church is distracted; you are preaching a falsehood by your appearance with this unconfessed sin and with the deception of purity before your congregation; you are giving cause of offense; you are scandalizing the pulpit; you are dissevering your congregation; you are fomenting and continuing this scandal, which is festering into the morality of this community; the only escape, the only way to relieve and extricate yourself from this trouble, is to make some confession—a truthful confession—not necessarily aggravated by details or by vulgarities, but confess your sin; plead the forgiveness of your God, and your resolution, your willingness, and your ability to serve him

cannot well disprove, as he can cite no new witnesses in reply."

That must be under the law of Scotland.

"Indeed, all the circumstances may be true, and the falsehood lie only in applying them to a different day or hour from that on which they actually occurred, and it is by that contrivance that pleas of alibi are in general rendered so difficult to disprove."

Now, Sir, with your Honor's permission, I will adopt, as the most concise and accurate argument I can present upon the two branches of this idea of the defense of alibi, an article which I observed in the NEW-YORK TIMES of April 5, 1875, as it is a strict consideration of the two questions of whether there can be a variation as to time and place, and yet the evidence assailed be true, notwithstanding an alibi may be proved as to the precise time and place at which the conversation is originally related as having occurred.

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All those who have read the examinations and cross-examinations of witnesses on this trial must have been impressed with the apparently undue importance given by both sides to the memory of the exact date of an event which occurred between three and six years ago. And now, as the readers of THE TIMES know, there is said to be expectation of a great point in favor of Mr. Beecher, by showing that as he was elsewhere on the 2d day of June, 1873, he could not have been with Mrs. Moulton on that day, when she testified that he made certain confessions to her. That of course is clear enough. If Mr. Beecher were at Peekskill or in the office of the *Christian Union* all that day, the interview as alleged could not have taken place. But as far as the public judgment goes, this is a comparatively small matter. The substance of that allegation, the gravamen of that evidence, was not that the interview happened on the 2d of June, but that Mr. Beecher made about that time certain admissions to Mrs. Moulton. Now, we all know that a mistake in a date is the easiest of all mistakes to make, and such a mistake does not at all invalidate, in the general judgment, the testimony of an otherwise truthful-seeming witness who makes it. Which of us, undertaking to describe an interview so interesting to us that we remember its minutest particulars of it, would be sure about the date, perhaps within a week, even if it happened six months ago. Mr. Beecher's advisers may be sure that they cannot lead the public to set aside such testimony as Mrs. Moulton's by this plea of alibi.

The plea of alibi is a good defense, the very best when it can be sustained and shown to well sustain when it is applicable. But in the very nature of things it is applicable only to events, the date of the occurrence of which is unmistakable. In cases of murder, robbery, assault, arson, and the like, the date is fixed. It is an absolute factor in the problem. We know that at such an hour, or within a very few hours, the man was killed, the robbery committed, the house fired. In such cases, to show satisfactorily that a man charged with the crime was in another place, alibi, than that in which it was committed, at the time within which it must have been committed, is an all-sufficient defense. But this does not apply in common sense, however it may in law, to an interview with a woman which happened nearly two years ago. For the absolute factor in the problem is wanting. It is quite impossible, for instance, that Mrs. Moulton could make any mistake as to the nature of a certain interview which she alleges she had with Mr. Beecher, or as to the substance of what she alleges that he then said to her—quite impossible, without deliberate perjury on her part; but nothing is more possible than that she might mistake the date of that interview by some days—nothing, hardly, more probable than that she should do so, after such a length of time, even with the best effort of recollection, and with all the means of so doing accessible to her. This all reasonable men and women well know, and they will not be ready to believe that Mrs. Moulton invented that remarkable interview which she described so clearly, and yet with such modest reserve, merely because she may have been wrong, although positive as to a date. They will be far readier to believe that she might forget whether a certain day was numbered (invisibly) 1, 2, 3, or 4, than that she could invent such a Beecherism, and one so appropriate to the alleged situation, as the saying her "a since of the day of judgment." Mr. Beecher's advisers must not hold him to rest too strongly on his alibi.

And I see the author of that article in quoting the expression which, it seems to him, is a very clear Beecherism, has made the mistake of calling it "a slice of the day of judgment," probably having in recollection that Mr. Coleridge in one of his letters uses the term, "a huge slice of eternity." Now, those remarks are censors; they are logical as well as practical. But I do not adopt that theory. If I were satisfied that Mrs. Moulton was wrong in fixing this conversation on the 2d day of June I should submit to you with great earnestness the principle of that discussion. But she is not wrong, gentlemen. Mr. Beecher swears that on the morning of the 2d of June, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I think, (and I hope to be corrected as to the hours if I mistake,) Mr. Beecher swears that he was at his house in consultation with Mr. Kinsella as to the form of the card which was published at 2 o'clock of that day. In the first place there was no necessity for a prolonged interview between two such ready writers as Mr. Beecher and Mr. Kinsella in regard to the form of a little card of fifteen or twenty lines, which had been substantially prepared and which underwent but a slight degree of alteration. That could have been done in a very few moments at the office of Mr. Kinsella, or at the house of Mr. Beecher, and as Mr. Beecher is a notorious early riser, doing all his laborious work for his sermons and his publications before 10 o'clock, it is quite easy to be believed that whatever intercourse was had between Mr. Kinsella and him upon that subject was prior to the hour of 9 o'clock, about the time Mrs. Moulton thinks he came to their house. Then Mr. Beecher, according to his testimony, passed over to the *Christian Union* office in New-York, from thence to the railroad, taking passage for Peekskill. It is quite easy, I think, to believe that Mr. Beecher or any other gentleman who has spoken in regard to seeing him on the 2d of June, might have been mistaken, or to suppose that the witnesses who spoke of his presence at Mrs. Moulton's on the 2d of June were mistaken. But passing that, the question is, where was Mr. Beecher from 9 o'clock until the period, whatever it was, that he went over to the *Christian Union* office on his way to Peekskill? I do not stop to consider at any length the question as to the time exhausted on the interview with Mrs. Moulton. She thinks it continued until her lunch time at 12 or 1 or 2 o'clock, whenever it was. She speaks of three hours, and is of the impression that it was 2 o'clock; but speaks of it with no confidence as being 2 o'clock.

Mr. Evarts spoke in an undertone.

Mr. Beach continued: I say she does not speak with any sort of confidence or pretense of accuracy of that hour. I have examined her evidence with reference to that point. I will listen to any reading of evidence which may correct me, but not mere assertion. I attach no significance whatever to that. An interview of two hours, under such circumstances, involving such intense interest, might well have been enlarged by Mrs. Moulton to three or four hours; she might very well have imagined, when Mr. Beecher got up to leave, under those circumstances, that the hour of lunch had come, and asked him to stay and take lunch. There were no indications of it, as she says; there was no delay in the lunch; it was a mere impression as to the continuance of an absorbing communication, which left its distressing marks upon her appearance, as is proven by other evidence.

WHY WAS NOT MR. KINSELLA PRODUCED?

But the question returns, where was Mr. Beecher between 9 and 11, or between 11 and 12 o'clock? He says that one hour at least of that was exhausted in company with Mr. Kinsella. Where is Mr. Kinsella? Mrs. Moulton and Mr. Beecher stand in direct and unqualified contradiction upon that one point, as to the whereabouts of Mr. Beecher between 9 and 10 or 11 o'clock. Mr. Beecher says he was at home in consultation with Kinsella; Mrs. Moulton says he was in her parlor under the circumstances she describes. Mr. Kinsella is in this city, the editor of a partisan journal in favor of Mr. Beecher, though conducting it with great propriety, and against him or it we have no complaints to make; and he was an accessible witness, the friend of Mr. Beecher, and a competent, reliable, and trusty gentleman, whose appearance upon the stand, by his oath confirming the evidence of Henry Ward Beecher, would have been destructive of the proposition that Mr. Beecher was at Mrs. Moulton's on the 2d of June, 1873. He is in this city, and, I repeat, accessible, and is the friend of Mr. Beecher; he is not produced as a witness. And do you remember the presumption of law as I read it to you the other day? The presumption is against Mr. Beecher when this issue is fairly made between him and Mrs. MouRow. And he is a friendly and trusted witness, by whom he can prove his alibi, and fails to produce him—that if produced he would not confirm his theory. It is the judgment of common sense. If Mr. Kinsella would have supported Beecher and contradicted Mrs. Moulton, no man supposes for a moment that the counsel of Mr. Beecher would have failed to produce him. What does my learned and distinguished adversary, Mr. Evarts, do? Instead of producing Mr. Kinsella he produces his paper, and ventures to read a portion of his editorial as proof that Mr. Kinsella was with Mr. Beecher—as my friend knows, no evidence in this case as my friend knows, no proof of any statements which may be contained in it. And we have that argument against it, not only that they suppress evidence, but that a learned counselor, against his duty and his right, attempts to substitute an editorial article written by Mr. Kinsella or somebody else, we don't know who, for the evidence which he ought to have presented.

MR. JAYNE'S TESTIMONY.

Now, what says Mr. Jayne upon this subject?

"Q.—Did you see Mr. Beecher on the 2d of June, 1873? A.—I recollect that I did.

Q.—And where did you see him? A.—I saw him first as he was about stepping upon a little bridge crossing the roadway which leads down to Wall Street Ferry at Montague terrace.

Q.—From what direction was he coming? A.—From the direction of Columbia Heights.

Q.—Then is where Mr. Beecher resides? A.—I understand so.

Q.—No. 124 Columbia Heights? The residence has been given. A.—I don't know the number.

Q.—And when he passed the bridge which direction did he take? A.—He took the direction leading toward Remsen street.

Q.—Montague terrace? A.—Yes, Sir; crossing Montague terrace.

Q.—Did you see him turn in Remsen street? A.—I did.

Q.—Which way did he turn in Remsen street? A.—He turned toward Court street.

Q.—And that is toward Mr. Moulton's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Toward No. 69 Remsen street? A.—No. 49 Remsen street.

Q.—No. 49. I should say. Now, about what time in the morning was that? A.—As accurately as I can fix it it was shortly before 9 o'clock.—I think not after that.

Q.—How far is Mr. Moulton's residence from Montague Terrace, where you saw him turn?

Mr. Beach—From that corner?

Mr. Morris—From that corner?

A.—I am unable to fix it accurately, but I should think a few houses—four or five houses.

Q.—In that block? A.—Yes; it is in that first block, if I recollect correctly.

Q.—From No. 24 Columbia Heights to Moulton's residence that would be the most direct route to go, would it; if A.—I should judge so.

Q.—About how far is No. 24 Columbia Heights from Mr. Moulton's? A.—I very seldom pass through Columbia Heights, and I am unable to say, Sir; I should think it would be about ten minutes' walk, if you want a guess, possibly more.

Mr. Beach—Well, get it by somebody else.

Mr. Morris—Yes, I will get that by some person who knows better than you.

Q.—Now, then, state what circumstance, if any there was, in your meeting Mr. Beecher that morning that impressed it upon your mind? A.—In order to explain that I shall have to explain my state of feeling—

Q.—Well, explain that? A.—(Continuing)—When I started out of the house; the 2d of June is a very pleasant anniversary to me; my intention is always, if possible, when business permits, to make a semi-holiday of it; for that occasion I was obliged to go over to New-York at an earlier hour than usual; I usually took my New-York bound train in the vicinity of 10.30, but on that morning—for a few days about that time—I was obliged to go earlier, and I left the house with the intention of returning, if possible, earlier than usual, and making a sort of holiday of it, and with a very—in a very pleasant mood of mind. On coming Mr. Beecher recognized him at once, and perhaps egotistically, thought that he would recognize me when we met, as we did very nearly. But as I came nearer to him, I saw his countenance indicated a person who was troubled.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is no matter about the indication of his countenance.

Mr. Beach—It is some matter to us.

The Witness—His head was cast down. He appeared to be in trouble, and it produced a change of my state of mind that fixed itself upon my memory, and upon returning home as night I mentioned it to my wife.

Q.—And how near were you to Mr. Beecher—how near did you pass by him? A.—I should think nearer than, or as near as, I am to him now.

Q.—He did not recognize you? A.—He did not appear to recognize me. I don't think, from his appearance, he would have recognized any one."

That is struck out, and that is the substance of Mr. Jayne's testimony.

At this point a recess was taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The jury were called at the usual hour, and Mr. Beach proceeded as follows: Of course it is possible that any gentleman speaking to an incident which happened two years ago, or a year ago, may be mistaken in regard to the particular date or hour. It is one of those topics upon which the memory is particularly defective, especially apt to be in error—mistaken. For instance, Mr. Cleveland, who speaks of Mr. Beecher's having been at the *Christian Union* office on the 2d of June between 11 and 12 o'clock, having no particular circumstances—no memoranda or data to direct and fix, fasten his recollection in the matter—is subject to mistake, however upright and honest he may be in his statement; and so it is with Dr. Jayne. No doubt that he is just as liable to error as other gentlemen, but it would seem as if the circumstances which attracted Dr. Jayne's attention could not very well mislead him. The 2d of June was the anniversary of his wedding day, to which he was accustomed to attach some significance; an occasion at any rate upon which his mind reverted to his marriage relations and his home. He remembers that upon that day he saw Mr. Beecher, and it was not a mere casual observation. There was something in the appearance of Mr. Beecher which impressed itself upon the mind of Mr. Jayne, as he swears, and that connected it in his memory with the anniversary of his wedding. Of course, being acquainted with Mr. Beecher and having served him in the course of his professional business, Mr. Beecher being accustomed graciously to notice him, the fact of his passing near Mr. Beecher without any recognition from him, considering the relative positions of the two gentlemen, would be a circumstance which attracted his attention—fixed his attention. He might have felt a little chagrined—mortified. But he noticed upon Mr. Beecher's countenance—usually so cheerful and radiant, into whose eyes to look, in his moods of ease and comfort, is to be at once inspired with cheerfulness and mirth—he noticed an unusual expression; he was sorrowful and moody, his head cast down, none of the stately and towering characteristics of Mr. Beecher about the man; he turns into Remsen street without noticing the gentleman. It was at the time, you remember, gentlemen, when the tripartite covenant was published in part; when Theodore Tilton was demanding from him defense, correction, righteousness, and threatening, if he did not receive it, to publish the letter which he had prepared, containing Mr. Beecher's own letter of contrition. It is true that the horror of a great darkness was then around him. He felt that a crisis had approached, and he saw no rational escape from it. He feared that the revelation against which he had been contending, with the aid of Moulton, was inevitable, and it is not wonderful that he should have been cast down. At any rate, the testimony of Mr. Jayne upon that point is not to be discredited. Mr. Beecher was not recalled after the testimony of Mr. Jayne to modify any statement made by that gentleman, and it stands, therefore, as uncontradicted upon the record that Mr. Beecher was met by Dr. Jayne under the circumstances to which that gentleman testifies. Now, the testimony of Dr. Jayne is passed off by my learned friend, Mr. Evarts, with a jest, hardly worthy the seriousness of the topic. Substantially all he says about this gentleman is that he pretends to have seen Mr. Beecher through a stone wall. That is not, in my judgment, the mode in which evidence upon a point so central and so significant as this should be met and answered. I grant you the possibility of error, but when a gentleman of respectability finds himself with such circumstances sustaining the accuracy of his recollection, and when his testimony harmonizes and connects itself with the general fabric of the proof, something more must be urged against him than a witticism. It was not through a stone wall that Mr. Jayne saw Mr. Beecher. It was with full opportunity to see, in full view, and there can be no mistake in regard to the condition of Mr. Beecher, which was entirely conformable with the spirit with which Mrs. Moulton invests him when he reaches her house. It was entirely conformable with the condition of mind in which Mr. Beecher, on the 2d of June, would naturally have been. Now, this evidence we give, and I repeat to you again, when Mr. Beecher had been then overcome by the testimony of Mrs. Moulton, strengthened by the evidence of Dr. Jayne, where was Mr. Kinsella? If Mr. Beecher, on that 2d of June, was in Montague place, and turned into Remsen street, but four or five doors from Mrs. Moulton's, then he could not have been in company with Mr. Kinsella at his house at that period. Quite possibly he may have seen Mr. Kinsella prior to this, but at that particular time, about 9 o'clock, he was in the vicinity of the very spot where Mrs. Moulton says he was holding the memorable interview with her. But, gentlemen, Mrs. Moulton says that she related that story to George C. Robinson and to Jeremiah P. Robinson. On the night of the 2d of June she says she told it to her husband, and my impression is on the next day, or at least within a day or two subsequent, told it to George C. Robinson and Jeremiah P. Robinson—to both these gentlemen. George C., a present and worthy member of Plymouth Church, one of the lights of that institution—nay, as it is said by our adversaries, a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson from which Mr. Moulton, in consequence of his connection with this investigation, was excluded. Why did not my friends produce George C. Robinson? If, within a day or two of that period, or a recent time of that period, Mrs. Moulton communicated that story to George C. Robinson it must have been true. If she did not, and my friends could have proved that she did not, Mrs. Moulton would have been discredited and overthrown. There is no avoiding that issue, gentlemen. According to the law, as I have read it to you, according to your own sentiments of justice, and right, and common sense, if George C. Robinson could have contradicted Mrs. Moulton upon that vital proposition, of her testimony, he would have been placed on the stand, and so would Jeremiah P. Robinson have been asked when he was upon the stand.

Again, if Mrs. Moulton had fabricated this story; if the hostility and unfriendliness of Mr. Beecher in the month of August, when he made his statement before the committee, had exasperated this woman; if she saw the reputation of her husband assailed so that all her Christian principle, all her regard for truth and integrity was lost—swallowed up in the desire to support her husband, would she have thus, without necessity, have made a revelation—repetition of this interview with Mr. Beecher to Mr. Robinson, furnishing the ready means by which she could be destroyed, if it was untrue? Giving to Mr. Beecher the surest means of annihilating her integrity and her testimony? Is that the way conspirators, perjurers act?

MRS. EDDY'S TESTIMONY.

Consider then, upon that point of alibi, the testimony of Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. Eddy met Mr. Beecher at some time, coming out of the house of Mrs. Moulton, about the time she specifies, depressed, gloomy, head down, noticing nobody. A lady acquaintance meets him upon the stoop, and so absorbed is he in the subject which has been writhing heart and soul, that he passes out without extending to her any notice whatever. And Mrs. Eddy goes directly into the house, being admitted by Mrs. Moulton, and finds Mrs. Moulton in agitation and tears. And I believe Mrs. Moulton testifies that it was upon that 2d day of June that Mrs. Eddy so came into her house. My friends have greatly eulogized Mrs. Eddy as a lady of respectability and the daughter of the respected Judge Sutherland. Is that allegation of Mrs. Eddy true? Was it on the 2d day of June that she met Mr. Beecher coming out? Why did my learned friend object when we offered to prove by Mrs. Eddy that upon that occasion of which she speaks, the date of which she could not fix, when she found Mrs. Moulton in this condition, Mrs. Moulton revealed to her this very story? We supposed we had a right to prove it under the circumstances. Our learned friends objected, and his Honor differed from us; but with a lady of that unimpeachable character, unsuspected by our friends upon the other side, when we had the means through her of determining certainly—*certainly* whether this conversation occurred on the 2d of June with Mr. Beecher, they rejected it. They close all the avenues of proof; they will not examine the witnesses in their control, at their command, and they will not permit us to prove the truth of Mrs. Moulton's allegation by those witnesses whom we can command. Is there any question upon this evidence, not only upon the proof, affirmation, but by the suppression of evidence upon which the law raises a condemning presumption? Is there any doubt that this interview occurred on the 2d of June? Would Mr. Kinsella be suppressed; would Robinson—both of them—be withheld? Would Mrs. Eddy be silenced? Would this man who has stripped himself for the fight, and defies evidence from whatever source, have thus conducted if there was any belief—real, sincere belief that the story of Mrs. Moulton was untrue?

A STRONG APPEAL TO THE JURY.

It is true, gentlemen. True from the intrinsic evidence it bears; true from the force and power of her oath, betrayed by no interest, misled by no passion; having nothing to lose except her own consciousness of right of honor; confirmed as it is by these circumstances surrounding the evidence produced in this case, her story is true, and I am guilty of no improper assumption when I say that the conscience of every honest juryman pronounces it true. Not the juryman who will say Mr. Beecher is too eminent and grand a man to be convicted; not the juryman who shuts his heart and his conscience to the appeal of evidence and looks only to the grandeur of the defendant's supposed character, and would uphold him under the mistaken idea that he is maintaining Christianity and the church when he defiles the pulpit and the temple. And this lady—by the judgment of men, of husbands, of brothers—this lady is not to be turned from this court-house, upon reasoning of this character, stamped with the infamous brand of perjurer. In the name of womanhood, pleading for virtue and for womanhood, and in the name of that instinctive principle to which my friend Porter appealed, and which he recognizes, and which he practices, appealing to you for a conscientious and sincere construction and application of the evidence in regard to this alibi, we demand from this jury that she shall be sustained upon our own common sense and common reason, upon the consideration and the judgment of the law. Nay, gentlemen, if Henry Ward Beecher must be struck down; if every stone in the foundation of Plymouth Church must be razed to the ground, let it come before one lady, supported as this lady is, shall be condemned to disgrace by a jury of men in a court of law. What is in store for that lady I do not know. I do not know how much more may be found a jury in a Christian land which, under these circumstances, will leave a record which shall teach that only child of hers the infamy of its mother. For the father, he is a man and can take care of himself, and will work out his own true manhood in its natural instinctive impulses and results. But this woman has a right to appeal to you from that witness-stand; she has a right to beg you, for her own honor and for the honor of her child, that you do her no injustice; and strong as I know the influences are which are appealing to some of this jury—while I know the sympathies which move every generous man toward Mr. Beecher, yet, when all these considerations are confronted with honor and justice as toward a woman, they should have no standing in a manly heart.

TILTON'S RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

I have now to consider Mr. Tilton, and I have made very extensive notes for that purpose. I am not going to use them, gentlemen. Whether Mr. Tilton is a Deist, whether he is a free-lover, whether he is offensively a woman-suffragist, are matters which to him, in his reputation before the world, are of considerable consequence, and if I had not trespassed upon the time of this jury a great deal longer than I had anticipated, and unendurably, I should not pass those subjects without a discussion. I maintain that upon no evidence in this case, upon no utterance which has been made against Mr. Tilton, does he deserve either character. He is a Unitarian; he does not believe that Christ was God; he has an unsettled, indistinct idea, such as Mr. Beecher presents, in regard to the divinity of man, as to the divinity of Christ. Well, gentlemen, a very large part of the intelligence of the Christian world—a very respectable part, both in numbers and intelligence—entertain the same belief—The whole body of the Unitarians Mr. Tilton is simply a Unitarian. Mr. Beecher, whatever may be his fancies and dogmas in regard to that matter, in one of his sermons, speaking of the name of Jesus, says:

"They who theologically deny it, morally believe it and call it transcendental. They who deny divinity and claim that Jesus was but an extraordinary man, a moral genius, readily and willingly advance him to the forefront."

That is true of Mr. Tilton. Again he says:

"If Christ is to you so much divine that he comes to you an object of imitation, of absolute trust, of faith and of the affections, your heart is susceptible of feeling; if He is in such a sense your moral example and leader that you are willing to commit to Him all that you have to commit to any one, you can rise higher than that; and while you cannot, theologically and technically, accept the Lord Jesus Christ, really and practically, you do accept Him, as far as you could if you crowned Him with the name of divine."

So that it does not seem to be entirely essential to piety and religion, and to salvation, in the view of Mr. Beecher, that man should believe Christ to be divine. Again Mr. Beecher says:

"The deepest natures, the deepest-minded men, of every age, have always been the most skeptical."

Mr. Beecher allows very free speculation upon these subjects. There is no man who is more accustomed to it than himself, and he recognizes the fact that the deepest-minded men—they of the broadest capacities—are most likely to indulge in these philosophical speculations and religious thoughts. Again Mr. Beecher says:

"I declare that Christ was the first and the sublime radical."

Well, if Mr. Tilton had uttered a sentiment of that kind, dealing so freely and lightly with the idea of Christ there would have been no end to the denunciation of his irreligion and sacrilege.

But it is enough to say that upon that subject of the divinity of Christ Mr. Tilton is in accord with some of the most learned and religious men of this and the past age. I am not familiar with the history of denominations enough to name them. I remember some great names of Boston, some of whom were Unitarians and some far beyond them in their skeptical notions concerning religion. There was Dr. Channing for one, I remember, a leading Unitarian, and in no degree below Mr. Beecher in all that constitutes greatness and genius. There was Theodore Parker, far more radical in his notions, and there was Charles Sumner, a Unitarian; and Edward Everett, both names sanctified in the history of this country, not only for learning and statesmanship and patriotism, but for all those virtues which constitute the true citizen and man of piety. These men entertained the same belief as Mr. Tilton, and it is no disgrace to them or to Mr. Tilton; it is no reason in the law or in common sense and our own practice and belief that such men should be discredited for disbelieving. I don't know that I ought, gentlemen, to pass this subject without reading to you somewhat of the testimony of Mr. Tilton in regard to his belief. But I shall venture to pass it.

THE CONDONATION OF HIS WIFE'S FAULT.

There is one subject connected with this, gentlemen, perhaps two, which need a remark or two. No precise proposition has been presented by our learned adversaries upon the fact that Mr. Tilton forgave the error of his wife. In the language of Mr. Beecher upon two occasions, used for the purpose of expressing his supposition that Mr. Tilton had thus condoned away his right of action, that is, the condonation of his wife's fault, has been found the text for a severe reprobation of Mr. Tilton, and the circumstance upon which our learned friends insist as evidence that this idea of a seduction is wholly unfounded. I have said something upon that subject before. I don't intend to repeat those ideas, but will you be kind enough, gentlemen, to consider what Mr. Tilton could have done under the circumstances other than he did do? Certainly he was justified in concealing the circumstances of his household. If he sincerely and honestly believed that Mr. Beecher or his wife was guiltless, it was just as much his duty to pardon her and to accept her to his love and his respect as if she had been outraged by violence. If Mr. Tilton believed that by a course of sophistry and casuistry suggested by Mr. Beecher, by the power of his influence over this woman, he had poisoned her mind as well as her heart, and had imbued her with the conviction that it was her duty to him, to the Church, and to religion, to accept his teachings as true, in the same spirit, by the same reason, that she could lie to save him from disgrace, then it was the duty of Mr. Tilton to accept her as he did. But without reasoning all that, the question is: What, as a Christian, do you say a man should do where he believes that the sin of a woman does not proceed from a corrupt and carnal vulgarity—where he believes that, notwithstanding the error, the mind and heart of the woman are not debased? As a Christian man what, under these circumstances, are you bound to do? In imitation of the example of Him who said to the woman brought by the Scribes and Pharisees before him, caught in the act of adultery, "Go and sin no more;" in the light of His treatment of that name which is synonymous of woman's degradation, Mary Magdalene—she who was last at the Cross and first at the Sepulchre; what are we to do under such circumstances of present penitence and sorrow, but, more still, where the sin has been under a mental illusion, where the power of a great and pious man, standing in the eye of the sinner next to his God, had believed in as God—where such a man has overspread a human heart, a weak and a frail woman, with hallucination and fascination subdued every principle of her nature and being, every passion and emotion, to whom the woman looks, in whom the woman trusts—what will you do with a woman who under such circumstances has sinned, but who has redeemed her sin by confession, has at last awakened to its enormity, and done all that an erring and a sinful heart can do, and with all the plaintive appeal of a woman's nature, of a wife's renewed affection, of a mother's love, appeals to you for forgiveness, and, as this woman did, professes that the delusion had passed away and that her inner nature had wakened up to all the enormity of her fault, and that she could be a true and a loving wife to the end? Oh, whatever may be the repulsive emotions a husband may feel at the desecration of his wife's body, yet if he can adopt this belief in regard to the intrinsic purity of her being, it is not in the nature of mankind to reject such an appeal. But do not my friends see, did not Mr. Beecher see, when Mrs. Moulton told him that Tilton intended to publish all the evidence he had against him, and he said: "He has no case; he has condoned his wife's fault"—did not Mr. Beecher see that there must be sin before there can be condonation? that there must be error before there can be forgiveness? What was it that Mr. Beecher meant was condoned by the husband? Not wandering affection; not desire to separate. There was some more radical and intrinsic offense. Condonation does not apply to any such error. Condonation is forgiveness of guilt. In that sense it was understood; in that sense used as between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher. So it is used in his letters. When Mr. Tilton stood by prepared to make the accusation, when it was understood what that accusation would be, and had been, then it was in answer to that that Mr. Beecher says "He has no case; he has condoned." It is a confession of guilt. The woman or the man, accused of adultery, who sets up condonation in answer to it, confesses the sin. And this is just the attitude in which these gentlemen have placed themselves and their client. Well, gentlemen, I cannot speak of the imputations upon Mr. Tilton, of being, in the language of Mr. Tracy, "moved by an all-dominating selfish egotism, infected with constitutional vanity, trampling upon wife and family to reach the applause of the world." A queer way to reach the applause of the world. But when has Mr. Tilton exhibited these qualities? When has he ever failed in rendering to Mr. Beecher the highest meed of respect and honor? Wherein has he failed in his reverence for virtue and greatness, wherever it has made itself manifest? Certainly he has conducted himself with great propriety and modesty in his appearance before you, both as a witness and as a party. He has not offended your good sense. He certainly has not obtruded any selfishness or egotism upon your attention. His constitutional vanity has not been prominent, certainly. Upon what is it that our learned friends make these several accusations against the man? Why can't he have decent, fair play before this jury and in this community? Well, I could answer my own questions very easily, if I chose to. It is not because of the want of any merit in Theodore Tilton, I am certain.

THE CHARGE OF UNDUE SOLICITATIONS.

Well, it is said, in conclusion upon that matter, that Mr. Tilton has over and over again declared that the only offense which he charged against Mr. Beecher was making undue solicitations, improper proposals, to his wife. I have said all that I care to say upon that, except to recall your attention to the fact that while Mr. Tilton was making these statements for the public of an alleged modified offense as against Mr. Beecher, yet wherever the question came to an issue before any private party he uniformly declared, and declared early in the history of the matter, that that was not the whole of it. You remember the interview with Dr. Storrs. You remember Mr. George A. Bell has an interview with Halliday. You cannot have forgotten how earnestly Mr. Bell insisted to Tilton that there was nothing to prevent him from denying this whole matter; that it was his duty to himself, to his family, to the church, to Mr. Beecher, to everybody, that there should be at once a public and a distinct denial of any crime; that it was nothing but undue solicitation; when Mr. Tilton again and again told him he could not do it, Mr. Bell forced him to the declaration that that was not the whole truth; there was still more. So it was with Mr. John W. Harmon, and so it was with Mr. Redpath, whose significant evidence upon that point you will not have forgotten. So that while these what they call inconsistent declarations were being made, there were secret declarations being made by Mr. Tilton in regard to these declarations that they did not reach the whole truth.

Mr. Evarts—I think you are wrong about this statement of Mr. Bell's and Mr. Harmon's.

Mr. Beach—Do you think so? Well, I must try then, and show it to be so. [Mr. Beach then picked up a volume of the evidence and opened it.] Mr. Bell, in his testimony—with permission. I will not read it all over—Mr. Bell says that—

"Mr. Tilton, if that is all there is of this matter, your duty to your wife, to Mr. Beecher, who is your Pastor, to the church, your duty to yourself, all demand that you should come out and make a denial of this scandal. He said in answer to that he could not do it. I said very pointedly and emphatically—that is, observe, of course I am not repeating the exact words, I am merely giving my memory of very long conversations—I said to him, That is absurd. Who is suffering in this thing? Mr. Beecher, your wife, your own self, all your friends, the Church—they are all suffering; there is no reason whatever to prevent your coming out and denying this thing. Then I made some remarks about a gentleman. Then he said, 'Mr. Bell, I cannot make this denial.' I said, 'Why not?' 'Because,' he said, 'there is something in this thing that prevents me.' I said, 'What is it?' At this point of the interview I think I remember taking almost control of the conversation. He then related the circumstances of his impressions and opinions in regard to Mr. Beecher's conduct toward Mrs. Moulton when he was there. I said, 'Even now I cannot see why you should not come out and contradict this matter.' He said, 'I cannot do so; it would be—there is an underlying truth in this story told by these women which would make it worse for Mr. Beecher if I were to come out and contradict it than if I were to let it alone.'"

That, I think, sustains my representation in regard to Mr. Bell.

Mr. Shearman—Excuse me, Mr. Beach. Mr. Tilton had not told Mr. Bell previous to that in the testimony at all. He told him finally of improper solicitations.

Mr. Evarts—That was a thing which he thought ought not to be told.

Mr. Beach—Who?

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton; improper solicitations.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no; by no means.

Mr. Evarts—You will find it to be so.

Mr. Beach—Well, if it is so, and we will find it so, show it to be so. This gentleman says he called there at the request of Moulton; he told him Beecher had been to see him the previous night after service, and informed him there was to be action taken by the Deacons of the church, and by the Examining Committee; that Mr. Beecher had suggested to Moulton that he should see Tilton and tell him to come down and see Halliday, and make some explanation of the matter which would make it unnecessary for the Deacons to have their meeting.

"He then went into a long history of the scandal prior to the Woodhull & Claflin publication, which had then taken place about a fortnight for three weeks or four weeks, commencing with the affairs of the publisher of the *Independent*, what the publisher had stated to him; he said to us that these matters he gave to us in strictest confidence, not to be mentioned by us to any one. After he had done that I think he paused, and I said to him, 'Why don't you deny, and so forth.'"

Mr. Shearman—That is, he told Mr. Bell.

Mr. Beach—Well, I don't want you to reason about it; if you have anything to read I wish you would read it.

Mr. Morris—I submit that this continual interruption is out of order.

Mr. Beach—Why, what is it?

"I said to him, 'I am very glad to meet you, because I have been wanting to see you several days,' and I said, 'Have you seen this monstrous story of the Woodhulls?'"

That charged adultery pretty clearly.

"I think he said to me that he had just returned to the city; I don't know whether he said he saw it or not; I told him what it recited, and said, 'Now, Theodore, for God's sake and your family's contradict it and give it a broad denial, because I take it you can.' He stood there and he says, 'Well, but suppose I can't?' 'Well,' I said, 'I suppose you can; you have never charged any such offense against your wife as that, and your first duty is to your wife and children, and I think that you ought to lose no time, but come out and contradict the monstrous story.' 'Well,' he said, 'I don't know; suppose I can't.' I think I there repeated that again, and he said, 'Elizabeth,' he always called her Elizabeth, 'was opposed to saying anything about it, and was willing to suffer herself if she could only save the church.' Her theory seemed to be—he said it was fanatical, there, on that or some other occasion—he said she was fanatical, and she seemed to think her duty was to save the church, although she might suffer herself, and might go down; but her policy seemed to be to say nothing about it. I said: 'If I were you, I should contradict the story, as I believe you can, or as I think you can, or understand you can,' something to that effect."

This is a witness of their own. Mr. Harman says that Mr. Tilton, when he was pressed, substantially said that he could not contradict the story. And while this gentleman—there is no dispute about Redpath—and while this gentleman was constantly putting forth these statements, letters, representations, reducing the character of Mr. Beecher's offense, holding his wife entirely pure and spotless from all reproach; yet, whenever he was forced to declare as to the truth of these evasions and excuses, he at once put himself, without then declaring the whole truth, upon the position that he could not make a full revelation. And, gentlemen, I make this remark to you, that you may reflect upon it, that never, according to the evidence in this case, has Theodore Tilton pronounced one single untruth in regard to the character of this offense. He has qualified and stated, represented, related, invented, modified offenses and excuses and qualifications, but he never has made the assertion of a falsehood upon that subject in the whole history of all he has written and said about it, to pass Mr. Tilton with even very cursory examination. There are subjects connected with these imputations of creed and doctrine of him which I should take pleasure in discussing with any gentleman, though by no means qualified to hold a contest upon theological subjects with anybody. But there are some topics in regard to social science, in regard to marriage and divorce, which naturally possess interest to any reflecting mind; and, while I do not entirely by any means agree with the notion of Mr. Tilton, if he carries it so far as to maintain the right of separation of husband and wife at their mere volition under State regulation as to the disposition of property and the support of children, and all that—if he goes to that extent, I by no means agree with him; but I maintain that is not the extent of his doctrines upon that subject. That is the true free-love doctrine as it is taught in the schools of the day. It is not for me to justify or excuse that, or to support or condemn it; I have nothing to say about it. But I do say that a just and fair examination of the creed of Mr. Tilton in regard to religion, to social science, will exhibit him as a reflecting, thoughtful, judicious public man and thinker. That closes the direct evidence in this case, as founded upon the testimony of Tilton and Moulton and Mrs. Moulton, the testimony derived from Beecher's letters, and all that mass of moral evidence which springs out of the particular subject we have hitherto been considering.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

May I ask your attention to a few circumstances? It was a somewhat notable event, gentlemen, when Mr. Tilton appeared in Plymouth Church, upon the occasion when the question was whether or not he had slandered its Pastor, and in the face of the congregation and the Pastor he defied and challenged investigation. Now, remember the circumstances. The West charges were under consideration, the third specification of which charged upon Mr. Tilton the declaration to Mrs. Bradshaw of sexual intimacy as between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, which was upon the records of Plymouth Church. And the question was whether, in that allegation, Mr. Tilton had slandered Henry Ward Beecher. Tilton offered himself to investigation. You remember the letter which he wrote to Mr. Beecher. Hearing that it was the purpose of the committee of the church to charge that he had withdrawn himself from their investigation, and claimed immunity because he was not a member of the church, he went down with the letter of Beecher, waving it with impunity, tendering himself as a member of the church to its jurisdiction, and saying to the Pastor in the face of his congregation, and with this charge pending upon the records of the church, "If you have any complaints to make against me, who have charged you, as your records show, with adultery with my wife, I am here to answer it. I don't deny what I said," and there is no declaration in all that Theodore Tilton has written upon this subject wherein he denies the fact that he charged adultery. "I don't deny the accusation. I am ready to meet everything that I have said, and to redeem all that I have declared." Well, one would suppose while that church, so convulsed with this difficulty, when Mr. West and the other conscientious gentlemen of that congregation had for nearly three years been pressing its investigation; it would seem, when the indications of that church had been given by allowing them to be discussed in your presence. With sincere affection, old and new, I remain, very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"But, Mr. Beecher, is that awful story told by Theodore Tilton the truth? Do mitigate it, be it ever so little, if you can." Do you believe that reply, under those circumstances, was written by a man who could stand in the presence of his fellow-men and declare there was not a single shadow of offense upon his heart?—that he had never offered even an

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$19,000 Un. P. L. G.. 98½	500 Erie Railway..... 12¾
2,000 N.J.Cen.1st.c.106⅛	500 do..... 12⅝
100 Rock Island......101¾	300 do..... 12⅝
100 do......b3. 102	100 do..... 12¾
600 North-western... 37	1000 do..... 12⅝
900 do......... 37¼	1100 do..... 12⅝
100 Tol. & Wabash.... 7¼	2000 do..... 12¾
100 do........ 7⅛	400 do..... 12⅞
300 Western Union.... 73½	200 do......b3. 12⅞
200 do..... 73⅝	200 do..... 12¾
800 do..... 73⅝	200 do..... 12⅝
1500 do..... 73⅞	200 do..... 12½
400 do......b3. 74	800 do..... 12⅝
2100 do..... 74	500 do......c. 12⅝
700 do..... 73⅞	100 St. Paul......s3. 32⅝
200 Union Pacific.... 73¾	600 do..... 32⅝
500 do..... 74	200 do..... 32½
100 do......c. 73⅞	100 do..... 32⅝
300 do..... 73⅞	300 do..... 32¾
1300 Pacific Mail.... 33¾	900 do..... 32⅝
500 do..... 33⅝	200 do..... 32½
1000 do..... 33½	100 do..... 32⅝
[illegible] do..... 33⅜	300 Lake Shore..... 59¾
200 do..... 33¾	1400 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... 33⅞	250 do..... 60
500 do..... 34	600 do..... 59⅞
100 do..... 34	2700 do..... 59¾
600 do..... 34⅛	200 do..... 59⅝
[illegible] do..... 34⅛	750 do..... 59⅞
1500 do..... 34⅜	500 do..... 60
500 do..... 34½	400 do..... 60⅛
400 do..... 34½	1600 do..... 60¼
300 do..... 34⅝	1600 do..... 60⅛
200 do..... 34⅝	200 do......c. 60⅛
200 do..... 34½	300 do..... 60¼
200 do..... 34⅝	1200 do..... 60⅛
300 do......s3. 34¼	300 do......c. 60⅛
200 do..... 34⅝	900 do..... 60⅛
200 do..... 34¼	1300 do..... 60¼
200 do......s3. 34¼	200 do......c. 60⅜
100 do......c. 34⅝	300 do......s3. 60¼
100 North-western Pf. 49½	800 do..... 60
100 Ohio & Miss.... 23⅛	400 do......b3. 60⅛
100 do..... 23	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64....12.118⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....12.125
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....12.122⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., '65, N....12.120⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 49½	900 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 34¾
10,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.112	800 do......s3. 34⅜
4,000 C.&R.I.&P. 7s.110½	100 do..... 34½
2,000 Chic.&Alt 1st.114	500 do..... 34½
6,000 C&NW.c.C.GB. 89⅝	100 do..... 34⅝
2,000 Chic. & N.W.c. 95	1200 do..... 34⅝
10,000 Mor.& Es. con.102⅜	800 do..... 34⅞
1,000 Erie 1st.....103	2200 do..... 35
4,000 H.& St. J. 8s,c. 81⅛	800 do..... 34⅞
2,000 Mich So. S. F..106½	900 do..... 34¾
3,000 U. P. R. R 1st.105	300 do..... 34⅞
2,000 do.....	300 do......s3. 34⅞
10,000 do......b. c.105⅜	300 do..... 34⅞
12,000 C. P. 1st, St. J. Br...b. c.b3. 92⅞	300 do......s3. 35
1,000 Tol.& Wab.1st. 81	300 do..... 35⅛
2,000 Alt & T. H. Inc. 73	1900 do..... 35⅛
16,000 M.&StP.I&M.d. 89	2200 do..... 35⅛
2,000 C. Pac.G.B.b.c.106⅛	600 do..... 35¼
8,000 do.....106⅛	800 do......s3. 35¼
20,000 N.J.C.1st.c.b.c.106⅛	1000 do..... 35⅜
15 Metropolitan Bk.135	500 do..... 35⅜
25 German Am. Bk.. 95½	500 do..... 35⅜
100 Canton Co....b.c. 63¾	600 do..... 35½
100 N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c.102⅞	1200 do..... 35⅜
20 do.....102⅜	400 do......s3. 35⅜
300 do.....102⅛	200 L.Sh.&M.So.b.c.b3 60¼
150 do.....102	200 do..... 60⅛
100 Mich.Cen.R.R.b.c. 65½	200 do..... 60⅛
100 do..... 65¼	200 do......b3. 60⅛
300 U. Pacific R.b.c.c. 73¾	400 do..... 60⅛
100 do..... 73¾	800 do..... 60⅛
900 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 73¾	4200 do..... 60
100 do......s3. 73¾	200 do......b. c. 60⅛
200 do..... 73⅞	200 do..... 60⅛
800 do..... 74	200 do......b3. 60⅛
2300 do..... 73¾	200 do..... 60⅛
500 do..... 73¾	1500 do..... 60⅛
1000 do..... 73½	4000 do..... 60⅛
200 do..... 73⅝	2800 do..... 60⅛
100 do..... 73¾	200 do......s3. 60⅛
100 do......s3. 73⅝	800 do..... 60⅛
200 do..... 73⅜	3200 do..... 60⅛
1000 do..... 73⅞	1400 do..... 60⅛
1000 do..... 73½	200 do..... 60⅛
2600 do..... 73½	200 do......b3. 60⅛
1500 do..... 73⅜	2900 do..... 60⅛
300 do..... 73½	1100 do..... 60¼
1500 do..... 73⅝	1000 do..... 60⅛
2500 do..... 73¼	400 do..... 60⅛
1000 do..... 73⅜	500 do......s3. 60¼
55 Adams Express..100½	100 do......s5. 60¼
500 Chic.& R.I.b.c.s3.101¾	200 do..... 60⅜
100 do.....101⅞	100 do......s5. 60⅜
200 do......b3.102	1500 Ch.& N.W. R.b.c. 37⅜
10 do.....102⅜	200 do..... 37¼
200 do.....102	300 Ch.&NW.R.Pf.b.c. 50
300 do.....102⅛	17 Panama R.R...b.c.129½
500 Erie R'way.b. c.c. 12¾	300 C.&Pitts. gtd.b.c. 90
900 do..... 12¾	50 N.J. Cent.R.R.b.c.110
900 do..... 12⅝	50 St. L., I. M. & So. 19
100 do..... 12¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 49¾
400 do..... 12⅞	100 C. M.&St.P. R.b.c. 32⅝
1800 do......b3. 13	1200 do..... 32¾
600 do......s3. 12⅞	100 do......c. 32⅝
400 do..... 12⅞	17 do..... 32⅝
1400 do..... 13	600 do..... 32⅝
100 do......c. 13⅛	200 do......b3. 32⅝
100 do..... 23⅛	300 do..... 32½
100 do......c. 13¼	12 C.M.&St.P. Pf.b.c. 53½
600 do..... 13¼	200 Tol.,W. & W.b.c. 7¼
600 do..... 13⅜	300 do..... 7⅜
200 do..... 13¼	20 P.Ft.W.&C.gd.b.c.100
100 do..... 13⅛	10 Chic. & Alt. R.b.c.103
300 Ohio & Miss.R.b.c. 23	37 C.,C. & I.C. R.b.c. 3¼
500 do..... 23⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$6,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105	400 Lake Shore..s3.. 60⅝
22,000 Cen. P. G. bds.106	500 do..... 60⅝
700 Western Union... 73⅜	200 do..... 60½
1100 do..... 73½	700 do..... 60⅝
1300 do..... 73⅜	600 do......s3. 60¼
200 Pacific Mail..... 35¼	500 do..... 60¼
200 do..... 35⅛	300 do..... 60⅛
600 do..... 35¼	100 do......s3. 60
100 do......b3. 35¼	2000 do..... 60
2800 do......s3. 35⅛	500 do......s3. 59⅞
800 do..... 35⅛	300 do......b3. 60
800 do......b3. 35¼	800 do..... 60
600 do..... 35¼	100 do......b10. 60
100 do......c. 35¼	1800 do..... 60
600 do..... 35⅜	1400 do..... 60⅛
300 do......b3. 35⅜	200 Rock Island......102⅛
1200 do..... 35½	100 St. Paul..... 32⅝
500 do..... 35⅜	500 do..... 32¼
600 do......s3. 35¼	200 Tol. & Wabash..... 7¼
2000 do..... 35⅜	50 Ft. Wayne..... 99⅞
400 Erie Railway.b3. 13¼	100 Ohio & Miss..... 23⅛
100 do..... 13¼	100 do..... 23
100 Union Pacific.b3. 73⅞	100 At. & Pac. Pref... 15
300 North-western... 37⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.119	$10,000 U.S.5s,R.,'81.118

SECOND BOARD 1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 48	300 W. U. Tel..b.c.b3. 73½
5,500 Dis. of Col. 3 65s..b.c.b3. 72⅞	100 do......s3. 73⅜
1,000 Brook.6s,W.L.104	500 do..... 73¼
10,000 Cen. Pac. 1st., San J'n B'h.. 93⅛	200 do..... 73⅜
	100 Illinois Cen..b.c.101⅝
	400 Erie Railway.b.c. 13⅛
1,000 Un. Pacific 1st.105¾	10 do..... 13
23,000 do.....105½	200 do......b3. 13⅛
26,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 93⅞	500 do......s3. 13
24,000 do......b3. 94	100 do..... 13
5,000 Cen.Pac.G'd bs.106⅛	1000 do......b3. 13⅛
1,000 W. Union Tel.101	2000 do......b3. 13¼
2,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C.110½	2410 do..... 13¼
10,000 Chic.& Alt.1st.114	150 do..... 13⅜
4,000 Pac. 7s, G'd by St'te of Mo.b.c.103⅜	100 Chic. & R. I..b.c.102¼
	500 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 32¼
9,000 Erie 1st.....102⅝	100 do..... 32
1,000 Erie 3d..... 97	15 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 6⅞
3,000 Cleve & T.S.F.107¾	200 do..... 7¼
5,000 Alt.&T.H.2dPf. 91½	4000 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 60
4,000 C., B & Q. 8s.116¾	200 do......s3. 59⅞
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 79	3500 do..... 59⅞
100 do......b. c. 79½	6000 do..... 59¾
100 U. S. Ex......b. c. 46½	300 do......c. 59¾
100 N.Y.C.&Hud.b. c.102½	100 do......s5. 59⅝
100 Panama R.R.b. c.182	1700 do..... 59⅝
500 Un. Pac...b. c.s3. 73⅝	1400 do......s3. 59⅝
1600 Pacific Mail.b.c. 35½	100 do......b3. 59¾
1000 do..... 35⅝	500 do..... 59⅝
1100 do..... 35¾	100 do......s5. 59½
500 do......s3. 35⅝	400 do..... 59½
2800 do..... 35¾	1000 do..... 59⅝
1100 do..... 35⅝	1400 do..... 59¾
1000 do..... 35½	200 Clev&P., G'd,b.c. 90¼
200 do......s3. 35½	200 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 36⅞
500 do..... 35⅝	40 Chic. & Alt...b.c.102
900 do..... 35¾	100 Chic.& Alt.Pf.b.c.107½
800 do..... 35⅞	40 do..... 108
500 do......b3. 35⅞	700 Ohio&Miss.b.c.s3. 23
2300 do..... 36	500 do..... 23⅛
100 do......c. 36	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 15
2800 do..... 36⅛	32 Morris & Es..b.c.100

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....119	700 Union Pacific..b3. 73⅞
	400 do..... 73⅞
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....122¼	500 Erie Railway.b3. 13⅜
	300 do..... 13⅜
800 do...Small.121¼	400 do..... 13½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....n.124	500 do..... 13⅝
	100 do......s3. 13¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....124⅞	600 do..... 13⅞
	1100 do..... 14
1,500 U. S. 10-40 C..119¼	500 do..... 14⅛
10,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 78	500 do..... 14¼
10,000 U. Pac. L. G.. 98⅞	200 do..... 14⅛
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 23⅛	100 do......c. 14
53 do..... 23	200 do......b3. 14
400 West. Union..... 73½	1700 do..... 14
600 do..... 73⅝	300 Lake Shore..... 59⅞
2500 do..... 73¾	400 do......b3. 60
200 do......s3. 73¾	1000 do..... 60
300 do......b3. 73¾	300 do..... 60⅛
500 do..... 73¾	1000 do..... 60¼
500 do..... 73⅞	800 do..... 60⅛
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 80	2000 do..... 60
100 Pacific Mail..... 36¼	500 do......s3. 60
600 do..... 36⅝	1400 do..... 60⅛
100 do......s3. 36¼	1000 do......s3. 60⅛
200 do......s5. 36¼	300 do..... 60¼
2300 do..... 36⅜	100 do..... 60⅜
2500 do..... 36½	600 do......s3. 60⅜
500 do......b3. 36½	200 do......b3. 60½
500 do..... 36⅝	3700 do..... 60½
1800 do..... 36¾	1500 do......s3. 60½
1000 do..... 36⅞	300 do......b3. 60⅝
600 do..... 37	2000 do..... 60⅝
100 do......c. 37⅛	200 Pittsburg..... 90¼
2,00 do..... 37⅛	100 North-western..... 37¼
800 do......b3. 37¼	100 do..... 37¼
2000 do..... 37¼	1000 do......b3. 37¼
1300 do..... 37⅜	100 North-western Pf. 49¾
500 do......s3. 37¼	300 Rock Island......102½
100 do......b3. 37⅜	300 St. Paul..... 32½
1400 do..... 37⅜	200 St. Paul Pref..b3. 55
400 do......s3. 37⅜	100 Tol. & Wab..... 7⅛
1800 do..... 37½	300 Del., Lac. & W...119
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102	100 Ohio & Miss..... 23¾
15 do.....102¾	

MONDAY, June, 21 — P. M.

The undertone of confidence which was inaugurated on the Stock Exchange at the close of business on Saturday, was even more apparent to-day, and the final dealings in securities this afternoon indicated the approach of a more favorable condition of affairs. The turning point, it would seem, has been reached, and there is every prospect that we are about to emerge from the depression and uncertainty which have characterized matters in financial circles for some time past. There are solid reasons for improvement in the general situation, as it is now pretty clearly demonstrated that the accounts of ravages by grasshoppers and other insects have been exaggerated for speculative purposes. The reports as to the condition of the crops are generally very favorable, and there is every promise of a large harvest. A generous yield of farm produce this year will do much toward stimulating a large Fall trade, which means a season of prosperity for the country. We have now experienced about all the depressing influences that can be brought to bear on values, and, with their gradual removal, there is no visible barrier to general improvement. Wall street is fairly beginning to realize the prospective change in the situation, and hence the more lively appreciation of securities exhibited to-day. The great feature of speculation with which the week commenced is Pacific Mail, which opened at 33¼ and closed at 37½, an advance of 4¼ per cent., based on a report, believed to be well founded, that the company had obtained a subsidy of $300,000 from the Australian Government for mail service, and statements of a favorable character respecting the present financial status and future prospects of the company. Panama, which was offered at 130 in the morning, sold at 132@135 in the afternoon. Lake Shore fluctuated frequently between 59½ and 60⅝, the last sales being at 60⅝. Erie opened at 12¾, against 14 at the close on Saturday, and immediately sold down to 12¼, but subsequently the price advanced to 14¼, and closed at 14⅛. Rock Island rose to 102½, St. Paul to 32¾, North-western Common to 37½, Preferred to 50, and Union Pacific to 74; but in some cases there was a slight reaction at the close. Western Union advanced from 73½ to 74, declined to 73⅛, and still later recovered. Investment shares were strong and higher in some cases.

The money market was easy throughout the day, and borrowers on call had no difficulty in supplying their requirements at 2@2½ ₱ cent., a few exceptional loans having been made at 3 ₱ cent. As the banks are making preparations to meet the July disbursements, it would not be surprising if the money market should harden somewhat up to the time when those payments begin, after which the supply of capital will be more abundant than ever. In the discount market prime names are quoted at 3½ to 5 ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £314,000 sterling by the Bank of England, on balance, to-day, Consols being firm and higher and closing at 93⅛@93¼ for money and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities has declined to 3 ₱ cent. United States bonds closed firm as follows: Old 1865s and 1867s, 106½@106¾; 10-40s, 104¼@104⅜, and new 5s, 103⅝. Erie declined to 9⅞ and advanced to 11⅛@11¼, the closing quotation. The sterling exchange market was weak and the leading bankers reduced their rates to $4 87½ and $4 90½. Sales were made at $4 86½@$4 87 for long and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand bills. The gold market exhibited great firmness, and sales were made at 117¼@117⅜@117½, closing at the highest price. Cash gold, after lending as high as 1-16 for use, became decidedly easier and loaned down to 1-64 ₱ diem, some loans having been made free of interest.

Government bonds were quiet and a fraction lower in some instances. Railroad mortgages were in good request. Union Pacific firsts advanced to 105½, and Central Pacific first to 106⅛. In the afternoon some round amounts of Union sinking funds were taken at 93¾@94. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible sold at 81⅛, an advance of about 1 ₱ cent. Toledo and Wabash firsts declined to 81. In State bonds, Tennessee old sold at 49½ and new series at 48. District of Columbia 3-65s declined to 72⅞ and closed at 73.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

Gold receipts	$704,667 50
Gold payments	713,623 85
Gold balance	46,626,395 33
Currency receipts	1,074,192 45
Currency payments	679,334 06
Currency balance	51,692,660 37
Customs	284,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 21.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118⅜	118⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	125¼	125¼
American Gold	117¼	117⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	102¼	102⅛
Chicago & Rock Island	101⅞	102⅛
Pacific Mail	33¼	37½
St. Paul Common	32¼	32½
St. Paul Preferred	54¼	55
Western Union	73⅝	73⅞
Union Pacific	73¾	73⅞
Lake Shore	59¾	60⅝
Wabash & Toledo	7⅛	7⅛
North-western Common	37	37½
North-western Preferred	49	49¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	118½	119
New-Jersey Central	110	110
Panama	130	135
Erie	14	14
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	23
C., C. & Indiana Central	3¾	3½
Harlem	135	*130⅞

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅞	102⅛	715
Erie	14¼	12¼	32,850
Lake Shore	60¾	59½	90,900
Wabash	7⅜	7⅛	1,200
North-western	37½	36⅞	4,300
North-western Preferred	50	49½	700
Rock Island	102½	101⅞	1,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅝	32	6,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	55	55	200
Pittsburg	90¼	90	600
Del., Lack. and Western	119	119	500
Michigan Central	65½	65¼	200
Illinois Central	101⅝	101⅝	100
Union Pacific	74	73⅝	8,800
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15	15	200
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23	2,800
Missouri Pacific	49¾	49⅝	100
Panama	135	130	200
Western Union	74	73⅛	31,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	23⅛	23⅛	100
Pacific Mail	37½	33¼	85,100
Canton	63¾	63¾	100
United States Express	46½	46½	100
Total sales			262,165

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $21,000 for interest and $755,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$48,531,000
Gold balances	1,529,488
Currency balances	1,890,982

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$91,721,815
Currency balances	4,700,454
Gold exchanges	7,327,360
Gold balances	795,776

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅜	122⅝	5-20s, 1865, n.e.	124	121½
6s, 1881, r	120⅞	121¼	5-20s, 1867, r	121¼	121½
6s, 1881, c	126¼	126½	5-20s, 1867, c	125⅛	125⅜
5-20s, 1862, r	118⅛	118½	5-20s, 1868, r	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1862, c	118¼	118½	5-20s, 1868, c	125	125⅛
5-20s, 1864, r	118⅜	118⅞	10-40s, r	118	118⅛
5-20s, 1864, c	119	119¼	10-40s, c	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1865, r	121	121½	5s, 1881, r	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1865, c	122¼	122½	5s, 1881, c	118⅝	119¼
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120½	121			

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	33
Alabama 5s, '86	33
Alabama 8s, '86	35
Alabama 8s, '88	35
Arkansas 6s, Funded	23
Connecticut 6s	108
Georgia 6s	89
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	94
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	95½
Indiana 5s	102
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	102½
Illinois Coup. '79	102½
Illinois War Loan	102½
Kentucky 6s	102¼
Louisiana 6s	36
Louisiana, new bds.	36
La. 6s, new F. Debt.	36
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36
La. 6s, Levee bds.	36
La. 8s, Levee bds.	25
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75	37
Michigan 6s, '83	105½
Michigan 7s, '90	108
Mo. F. bds., due '94-5	102⅞
L. B., due '81 to '91, in	102½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	105¼
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n	108¼
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan '75	115
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan '77	115
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan '78	115
N. Y. 6s, Gold R. '87	120
N. Y. 6s, Gold C. '87	122⅝
N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '91	121
N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '75	115
N. Car. 6s, old, J.&J.	20
N. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20
N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	51
N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	51
N.C.N.C.R.c.off. J&J	38
N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O	38
N. C. Fund. Act, '66	12
N. C. Fund. Act, '68	11½
N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	11
N. C. n. bds., A. & O.	10
N. C. Sp. T., Class 1.	4
N. C. Sp. T., Class 3.	3½
Ohio 6s, '75	99
Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ohio 6s, '86	105
Rhode Island 6s	107
South Carolina 6s	35
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & J.	34½
S. Car. 6s, Ap. & O.	34
S. C. Fund. Act, '66	33½
S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	33½
S. Car. 7s, '88	35½
Tenn. 6s, n. bds.	48
Texas 10s, '76	101
Virginia 6s, old, '76	37½
Va. 6s, new bds., '66	37½
Va. 6s, new bds., '67	37½
Va. 6s, Consol bonds	64
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8¾
Dis. Col. 3.65s, 1824	73

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	111½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	104
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	25
B.,C.R.& M.1st.7s,G.	30⅛
C. & O. 6s, 1st	37
C. & O. ex coup	30
Chic. & Alt. In	100
Jol. & Chic. 1st	112
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	116
C., R. I. & Pac	110
C. R. of N. J. 1st. n	112
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	106⅛
C. R. of N. J. C. C.	107
Am. D. & Imp. bds	103
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	110
M.&St.P.1st,7s,g.R.d.	84½
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D.	91
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.d.	89
M.& St.P.1st, I. & D.	74
M.& St.P.1st,H.& D.	74
M. & St.P.1st,C.& M.	82
M. & St. P. 2d	81
C. & N. W. Sink. F.	104
C. & N. W. C. bds	94
C. & N. W. Ex. bds	90
C. & N. W. 1st	101
C. & N. W. C.G.bds.	89⅝
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd	107
Peninsula 1st Con	96⅛
C.,C.,C.&I. 1st 7s.S.F.	105
D., L. & West., 2d	110⅜
C., L. & W. 7s, Con	117½
Morris & Essex 1st	111
Morris & Essex 2d	108⅜
Mor. & Ess. Const'n	100
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71	106½
Erie 1st, Extended	102½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	98½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	95
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	93
Long Dock bonds	100
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	81⅛
Dub. & S. City 1st	103½
Ind'pa, B. & W. 1st	28
Mich. So. 7 per ct. 2d	101
M. So. N.I. S.F.7p.c.	105
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd	108
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds	103½
Clev., P. & A. old bds	104½
Clev., P.&A. new bds	103
Det., Mon.&Tol. bds	102⅛
Buff & Erie new bds	103
Buff. & State Line 7s	102½
Kal. & W. P. 1st	86
Lake Shore div. bds	100
L. S. cons. reg. 1st	98½
M. C. 1st 1882 S. F.	110
N. J. So. 1st 7s	28⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	101¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n	99½
N.Y.Cen.&Hud.1sts	118
Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.1885	108
Harlem 1st, 7s coup	110¼
North Missouri 1st	91¼
Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F.	98
Cen. Pac. gold bds	105½
Cen.Pac.San Jo, b'ch	92⅝
Western Pac. bds	97
Union Pac. 1st bds	105⅜
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	98¾
Union Pac. S. F.	93¾
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st	94½
Pitts.,Ft. W.& C. 1st	113
Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 2d	107
Cleve.&Pitts.C.S. F.	104¼
Cleve.&Pitts.4th S.F.	100¼
Col., Cinc. & Ind.1st	45½
Col., Chic. & Ind.2d	15
R., W. & O. con. 1st	90
St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89
Alton & T. H. 1st	104½
Alton&T.A. 2d Pref	91
Alton& T. H. 2d Inc.	73
B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	93
Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	50
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex	80
T.& W. 1st, St. L. div.	55¼
Gt. Western 1st, '88	78½
Gt. Western 2d, '93	55
Laf. B. & Miss. 1st	55
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st	68

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	135
Butchers' & Drovers'	135
Chemical	1600
City	300
Commerce	124
Continental	104
Corn Exchange	131
First National	200
Fourth National	101
Fulton	156
German American	95
Grocers'	100
Hanover	96
Importers' & Tra'rs'	203½
Irving	132
Manhattan	151
Mercantile	108
Merchants'	125
Merchants' Exch'ge	104
Metropolitan	135
New-York	135
North America	104
Park	148
People's	140
Phenix	102
Tradesmen's	148¾
Union	137½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 21.
Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105	..
City 6s, new	107¼	107½
Camden and Amboy Railroad, ex-div	129½	129⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅛	50¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54¼	54⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¼	..
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	49	..
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅝	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	30	30½
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	101⅛	101⅜

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine street, are now paying the interest coupons due July 1, 1875, on consolidated bonds of the State of Louisiana emitted up to June 15.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 21, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	17	Resin, bbls	4,648
Beans, bbls	586	Spts. Turp., bbls	802
Bees-wax, pks	15	Skins, bales	100
Cotton, bales	3,634	Pork, pks	14
Flour, bbls	14,003	Beef, pks	15
Wheat, bushels	152,638	Lard, tcs	500
Corn, bushels	23,800	Cut-meats, pks	398
Oats, bushels	70,500	Butter, pks	2,365
Malt, bushels	750	Cheese, pks	10,430
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Spelter, pieces	1,212
Copper, bbls	13	Stearine, pks	202
Eggs, bbls	2,563	Starch, pks	1,885
Hops, bales	11	Sugar, bbls	75
Hides, No.	7,145	Tallow, pks	18
Hides, bales	659	Tobacco, hhds	379
Molasses, bbls	300	Tobacco, pks	139
Moss, bales	102	Wool, bales	1,742
Lard-oil, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	707
Lead, pigs	2,130	Rice, pks	280
Leather, sides	22,516		

CANDLES—Have been quiet since our last, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted steady on a fair demand for most kinds. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton. The offerings of stock have been more liberal.

COCOA—Has been in very moderate request, even in a jobbing way, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold. Stock, 3,714 bags.

COFFEE—A very moderate demand prevails for Rio at unchanged prices. Sales of 2,860 bags by the Christina and 5,000 bags by the Johann were made recently, in lots, and these amounts have just been deducted from the stock in first hands here, which, this evening, is given at 48,192 bags. Other kinds have been quoted quite firm, on much lighter offerings, with a fair inquiry noted. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio in job lots, 16¼c.@19½c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@20½c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ₱ lb., gold.

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been inactive, with values, however, quoted as essentially unchanged. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for prompt delivery, of 849 bales, (of which 770 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 440 bales to shippers, 309 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators....The movements for forward delivery have been less extensive, and the market, though opening 1-16c. ₱ lb. higher, under more encouraging Liverpool advices, subsequently declined 3-16c. ₱ lb. from the best prices of the day, influenced by less favorable private cable reports, rallying thereafter slightly under adverse crop rumors which were not confirmed, and consequently closed weaker. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,500 bales, (of which 2,000 were on Saturday evening, and 17,500 bales were to-day,) with 2,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15c.; July, 15c.; August, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; September, 15c.@15 1-32c.; October, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; November, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; December, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; January, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; February, 14 15-16c.; March, 15 5-32c.@15 7-32c.; April, 15⅜c.@15 7-16c.; May, 15 9-16c.@15 21-32c. ₱ lb.....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,634 bales, of which 1,526 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,888 bales, against 3,450 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 4,263 bales, against 4,727 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,420,057 bales, against 3,709,534 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one-day) exports to Great Britain, 7,477 bales; to the Continent, 3,035 bales. Stock in New-York, 121,483 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 243,313 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quite moderately sought after within the range of from $2 12½@$2 25, currency, for No. 1 short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, and quoted steady. Minnesota trade Extras have been in particularly good demand at the ruling figures. Shipping Extras, in lines, have been in fair request, but the bids have not been satisfactory, and negotiations have been making slow progress. A moderate jobbing movement has been reported in Family Extras, at current quotations. Holders have shown rather less urgency in their offerings of desirable lots. The sales since our last have been 15,400 bbls., of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35; City Mills Extra at $5 35@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 30@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 40@$7 15; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 15; Western White do., Extras, $5 85@$8 10; St. Louis Extra, $5 50@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 35@$6 90; Minnesota patent stock, $6 40@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 7,800 bbls. shipping Extras, part Minnesota and City Mill within our range....Southern Flour has been in moderate request at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$4 90 for Superfine; $5@$6 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras, and $4 25 for No. 2....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair demand within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately dealt in since our last, within the range of from $3 65@$4 20 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 875 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade stronger in price, on a fairly active business, in good part for shipment, but in the instance of No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, partly for stock to deliver on contracts. Winter Wheat has been very quiet within the previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 139,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 22 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 22 for prime Duluth and Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 20 for the Sheboygan, in store; $1 17½@$1 18½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, the latter rate mostly in settlement of contracts; $1 18 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for export; $1 13½@$1 14 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, closing at the latter rate; $1 12@$1 13 for No. 3 Spring; $1 12@$1 21 for ungraded Spring, and within the previous range, (nominally,) for Red, Amber, and White Western....For forward delivery, a very moderate inquiry has been noted for Spring Wheat, with the market quoted weak and irregular. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, July option, at $1 12, with further offerings reported at the close at this rate....New Corn has been in comparatively light supply and fair demand, partly for shipment, at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 82c.@83c., chiefly at 83c., for steamer grades of New Mixed Western, afloat; 83½c.@85c. for about fair to strictly prime sailing vessel do., and 90c. for Prime White Western....Old Corn has been inactive and nominal....Rye quiet, on the basis of $1 for prime State, ₱ bushel....Barley nominal, in the absence of supplies....Barley-malt quoted firm, but without much animation; a car-load of two-rowed State was sold at $1 42½, cash. Canada West quoted at $1 65@$1 80, cash and time; new Western at $1 52½@$1 62½; four-rowed State at $1 50@$1 55, and two-rowed do. at $1 42@$1 45 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in light demand, and quoted easier in price, with sales reported of 37,500 bushels, at 67c.@69c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, mostly car lots, with prime Chicago quoted, afloat, at 68c., bid, and up to 70c., asked, and 68½c.@72c. for White Western....Feed has been quoted steady, with a moderate inquiry noted, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$31 as extremes, mainly at $28@$30 for 100 lb., $24@$25 for 60 lb., $20@$21 for 40 lb., and $23 50@$25 for Shipstuff, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been held firmly, and has been in fair demand, with shipping grades ranging 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been in request, within the range of from 55c.@95c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lb.....The stock of Grain at this port to-day embraces 623,572 bushels Wheat, 1,257,160 bushels Corn, 46,231 bushels Rye, 1,163 bushels Barley, 203,689 bushels Malt, 12,479 bushels Peas, and 742,782 bushels Oats, showing a decrease in the stock of Wheat, Corn, Malt, and Peas, with an increase in that of Oats and Rye, in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,964,076 bushels, as against 3,037,845 bushels last Monday, and 1,152,032 bushels June 22, 1874.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Further sales have been reported here of 2,200 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13c.; and 1,000 rolls do., at Boston, at 12¾c., now quoted there at 12⅞c.@13c. Market otherwise dull.

HOPS—Have been comparatively dull, and nominally unaltered as to price. We quote: New-York, low to choice, new, 30c.@36c., and fancy up to 38c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@32c.; Western, new, 28c.@32c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 30c.@35c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 54 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 42,431 bales, as against 21,943 bales same time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales. Crop reports generally favorable.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been more inquiry for Laths, with Eastern quoted at $1 50@$1 60, chiefly at $1 60, afloat, ₱ 1,000; sales 500,000....Lime has been moderately active since our last, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25 and Lump at $1 50; State, $1@1 35 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 90@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 10@1 20 ₱ bbl....A somewhat freer movement has been noted in this line, without important alterations as to values. The export call has been moderate. Eastern Spruce west and irregular. Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$18 for lots to order, and $13 50@$15 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $13 50 from yard, $34@$44; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $25; White Pine Boards, $19@$25; Dressed Flooring, Walnut, $85@$130, with extreme wide stock quoted higher; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $8 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—A steadier market is again noted for invoices of foreign, especially of desirable refining qualities, which are in most request. Two invoices, comprising 490 hhds. and 144 bbls. Antigua, have been sold on private terms, quoted at 38c.@38½c. as it runs, or equal to 36¾c. for 50 test. A cargo of 673 hhds., 69 tcs., and 1 bbl. Matanzas, and another of 409 hhds., 27 tcs., and 11 bbls. Mayagues, of recent arrival, have not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade has been light in foreign, and in New-Orleans within our range. We quote: Porto Rico at 40c.@58c.; Barbados, 42c.@46c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 40c.@45c.; do., refining grades, 36¾c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal; St. Croix, 42c.@48c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 69c.@75c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been in limited request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c. for fancy, and Molasses do., 32c.@42c. for ordinary to prime ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive and quoted at from 22c.@24c. for hhds., and 25c.@27c. for bbls.

NAILS—Have been quoted steady on the basis of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, on a moderately active jobbing business.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but steady, at from $1 75@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2@$2 20; 1,000 bbls. Strained at $1 80 for good; and 800 bbls. No. 1 at $3 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been lightly dealt in at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in rather more demand, with merchantable quoted for prompt delivery at 32c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 175 bbls. at 32c.; and 30 bbls. Oil pks. at 32c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request, and held with comparative firmness....Crude has been in demand, and quoted firm, on the basis of 6¼c.@6⅜c. in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9¼c.@9⅜c. in shipping order....Refined has been in fair demand, with June deliveries quoted at 12⅝c., and to July 15 at 12¾c. Sales have been reported of 5,500 bbls. early delivery, at 12⅝c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19c....Naphtha, 8½c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, steady at 12⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12⅝c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 2,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted decidedly stronger in price on a fair demand. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 90@$20; 200 bbls Prime Mess at $18 75, and small lots of Extra Prime at $15 50....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, at $19 75@3,250 bbls. August, at $19 90@$20 05, closing at $20@$20 05, and 750 bbls. do. September, at $20 10....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with City quoted at 9c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been held more firmly, with a good demand noted for City, while Western ruled dull; sales have been reported of 500 fresh Hams at 13c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, heavy averages, at 11¼c.; 67 tcs. Western Pickled Hams on private terms; 1,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 13¼c.@13½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10c.@10¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¼c.@11½c.; Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8½c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@11¼c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅝c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been inactive and nominal, with City Long Clear quoted at 11½c.; Western Short Clear unsettled, and Western Long Clear, (nominally,) 11¼c. Sales have been reported of 30 bxs. City Long Clear at 11½c....Lard has been very quiet for early delivery, the somewhat firmer views of holders tending to impede operations. Sales have been reported of only small lots Western Steam at 13 7-16c.; 80 tcs. City do. at 12¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 12⅝c., and for the Continent at 13¼c., and 150 tcs. do., for South America, on private terms....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active at variable prices, closing stronger, sales having been made of 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, July, at 13⅜c.; 6,500 tcs., August, at 13 7-16c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13½c.@13 9-16c....Beef has been quiet since our last, yet quoted steady on the basis of $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₱ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in quite moderate demand, but steady, at from $18@$19 for very good to choice....Butter has been quoted about steady, in most instances, of State product, with a fair demand noted for the more desirable grades. Western generally in better supply and weak as to values. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice, and 20c.@28c. for firkins and half-firkins; new Western at 15c.@20c. for ordinary to fancy, mainly at 18c.@23c. for fair to choice ₱ lb. Old Butter unsettled and nominal....Cheese has been in fair request, and held with firmness. We quote: New Cheese at 5½c.@13c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, and 4½c.@12c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 8c.@11½c. for very poor to strictly fancy....Eggs have been more sought after within the range of from 17½c.@20c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@19½c. for good to prime marks ₱ dozen.

SEEDS—The demand for Calcutta Linseed has been quite moderate since our last, yet values have been quoted steady within the range of from $1 90@$1 95, gold, ₱ 56 lb....Rape-seed has been inactive at $3 25@$3 50....Canary-seed selling very moderately within the range of from $11@$12....Grass-seeds have been dull and nominal throughout, even in a jobbing way. Clover has been quoted as before, with Western, in lots, at 11c.@11½c.; State at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb....Rough Flax at $1 85@$1 90....Timothy at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock, and $2 65@$2 75, from cars and store.

SOAP—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, in the wholesale line. The jobbing inquiry has been fair. Prices have been quoted steady. Castile quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Fairy, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A moderate jobbing business has been reported since our last at essentially unchanged rates; invoices have been very quiet. We quote Mace at $1 05@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 36½c.@37½c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@17¾c.; White Pepper, 25½c.; Pimento, 10½c.@10¾c.; Ginger, 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been in a fair jobbing demand, with Western Corn at 4¼c.@6c.; Potato at 8c.

SUMAC—Has been attracting but little attention since our last, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$85 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet and quoted weak under accumulating supplies. Sales have been made of only equal to 250 hhds. Barbados at 8-16c.; and 20 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 8¼c. ₱ lb....We quote fair Refining Cuba nominal at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8 7-16c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal Stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜; Manila, bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10⅝c., A's at 9⅞c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quiet but steady at 8⅞c. for prime; sales, 45,000 lb....Stearine dull at 15c. for Western in tcs.

TEAS—Have been very dull within the previous nominal range.

WHALEBONE—Has been in rather better demand, with Arctic quoted at $1 17½@$1 20, gold, and South Sea at $1@$1 05, gold, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 20 ₱ gallon; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth freights a more active business has been reported, chiefly in the way of Grain, Flour, and Provision engagements for British ports, at generally steady rates. The chartering movement has been moderately active, the main inquiry having been for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, with a firm market noted. Grain tonnage was in good request, but the rather more confident views of ship-owners tended to impede negotiations....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; 28,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 600 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 2,600 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 5,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms, quoted at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 72,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel; 300 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton, and 300 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce....For Newcastle, by steam, 250 bxs. Cheese, at 50s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 447 tons, with Timber, from Charleston or Savannah, reported on private terms....For Cork and orders, an American bark, 321 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Residuum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, direct, an American bark, 670 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 6s. ₱ quarter; an American ship, 1,432 tons, hence, with about 9 800 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 4s. 4½d.@4s. 6d.; a German bark, 984 tons, hence, with about 6,200 bbls. do., and a Norwegian bark, 620 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do., on private terms, quoted at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and a German bark, 722 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Havre, an American bark, 723 tons, with Deals, from Pensacola, reported at 26 10s....For Antwerp, by steam, 3,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; 50 bxs. Bacon at 32s. 6d., and 200 tcs. Lard on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 tcs. Lard, on private terms....For Dantzig, a German bark, 440 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s., with option of Copenhagen at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Stockholm, a Swedish bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, a German bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For a Spanish Mediterranean port, direct, a British brig, 244 tons, hence, with about 3,000 cases Petroleum, at 28½c. ₱ case....For Genoa, a British bark, 328 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, a German bark, 285 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) with Virginia Tobacco, from Richmond, at 45s....For Smyrna, an Italian brig, hence, with 2,300 bbls. Refined Sugar, at $1 22½ ₱ bbl....For St. Petersburg, by steam, 135 bales Sarsaparilla, at 540 marks....For St. John, N. F., a British brig, 235 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 32c.@35c. ₱ bbl....For Barbados, a schooner, about 300 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $900; For Havana, an American brig, 338 tons, hence, with Hay, &c., at $1,600; and another, 271 tons, hence, with Ice, at $1....For Guadaloupe, a British schooner, about 1,100 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $500 gold....For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 140 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,550....For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $55....For Boston, a German bark, 263 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 50s.@60s.; a schooner, with Salt, from St. Martins, at 9c., and a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7....For New-York, a Russian bark, 674 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, within the range of 35s.@60s. for heavy and light freight; an American schooner, with Coal, from Cow Bay, reported at $2, and another, with Stone, from Cape Anne, at $1 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 21, 1875.

There was a moderate trade in Horned Cattle on this forenoon, and a very slow trade in all other descriptions of Live Stock. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 11½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 4 to 6½ cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold at $55@80 ₱ head, Calves included. Veals sold at 6½c.@8c. ₱ lb.; buttermilk-fed Calves at 5c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves not quoted. Sheep sold from 4c. to 6c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened on our last quotations and under the closing conditions of the past week.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 61 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., scant, weight 6½ cwt.; 22 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 162 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 75 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 38 head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 161 choice Illinois steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, and 12¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. ₱ head on, weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 23 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 55 choice Illinois Steers at 13¾c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for T. C. Eastman 22 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 51 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong. T. Gillies sold for self 68 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 42 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. Ulery & Caray sold for selves 64 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. George A. Williams sold for self 28 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. S. Moses sold for self 68 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 33 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 34 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 49 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 31 choice Illinois Steers, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 160 choice Illinois Steers, at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 39 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. D. Waixel and H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 70 coarse Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 52 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 65 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 108 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant, with $1 on ₱ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 1 Ohio Sheep, weight 200 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 156 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,120 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 18 Lambs, weight 880 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 28 State Veals, weight 3,010 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 24 mixed State Calves and Veals, weight 3,275 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 46 State Veals, weight 6,870 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 190 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 65 State Veals, weight 9,080 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 213 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,380 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 590 Ohio Sheep, weight 52,950 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 145 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,540 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 52 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,790 lb., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 37 Tennessee Lambs, weight 2,000 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 88 State Lambs, weight 4,900 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 40 State Lambs, weight 2,350 lb., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 98 State Lambs, weight 5,370 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb. Also, sold for week ending June 19, 1875, 3,261 Sheep and Lambs, average ₱ head $6 42; 1,752 Veals and Calves, average ₱ head $9 30. P. McCabe sold 6 Cows at $55@$80 ₱ head, Calves included.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Jelliffe & Co. sold 3 State Bucks, weight 515 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 5 State Sheep, weight 330 lb., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 62 State Veals, weight 8,195 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 18 buttermilk-fed State Calves, weight 2,510 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 33 State Veals, weight 4,840 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 25 State Veals, weight 3,495 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 32 State Veals, weight 4,550 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 16 Texan bulls, live weight 1,000 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb. S. H. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 93 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for J. S. Doty 18 Illinois Cattle, a mixed lot, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. B. McPherson 218 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ to 7¾ cwt.; for Henderson & Higgins, 28 Kentucky Oxen at 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for Greaves & Schackelford, 30 good Indiana Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., with $1 off per head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 36 Kentucky Steers, still-fed, at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for W. V. Woods, 33 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for S. Snyder, 34 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Duffy & Co., 34 good Missouri Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 20 Texan Steers, direct from the Plains, at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for Dadesman & Co., 63 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown 352 still-fed Ohio Steers at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 31 Ohio Bulls, live weight 1,400 lb., at 3c.@4c. ₱ lb.; for H. Kahn, 17 coarse Ohio Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 138 Ohio and Indiana Cattle, a mixed lot, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 4¾ to 8 cwt.; for Brice & Co. 17 Kentucky Steers, from the mountain districts, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Saidler, Havens & Co. 60 still-fed Ohio Steers at 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 30 corn-fed Texan Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 30 corn-fed Colorado Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 22 Texan Steers, direct from the Plains, at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 4 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Kahn & Brown 70 still-fed Ohio Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt.; 31 mixed Kentucky Cattle at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: W. E. Dudley sold 70 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 40 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 32 still-fed Texan Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 16 Colorado Steers, corn-fed, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 18 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. F. Samuels sold 46 still-fed Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 30 coarse but fat Missouri Steers at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 43 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 7 cwt. C. R. Hauver sold 54 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,170 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 212 Kentucky Sheep, weight 19,080 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 88 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,040 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 40 Kentucky Lambs, weight 2,410 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 93 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,370 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 348 Kentucky Lambs, weight 23,220 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 51 Kentucky Lambs, weight 3,370 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 682 Ohio Sheep, weight 60,520 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 121 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,730 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 154 Kentucky Lambs, weight 9,170 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 238 Kentucky Lambs, weight 13,919 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 87 Kentucky Lambs, weight 5,190 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb. P. Kase & Sons sold 41 Sheep, weight 3,800 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 125 Kentucky Sheep, weight 13,000 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 60 Kentucky Lambs, weight 3,800 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 240 Kentucky Lambs, weight 65 lb. ₱ head, at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 56 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 54 lb. ₱ head, at 9c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 50 Illinois Sheep, weight 4,740 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 265 Illinois Sheep, weight 23,090 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; also, sold for week ending June 19, 1875, 3,415 Sheep and Lambs; average ₱ head $6 25 for Sheep and $5 03 ₱ head for Lambs. Range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending June 21, 1875: 4,052 head of Horned Cattle, 50 Cows, 773 Veals and Calves, 87 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth street Sheep Market for week ending June 19, 1875: 6,622 Sheep and Lambs, 12 Cows, 550 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,730 Sheep and Lambs, 31 Cows, 633 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Yards for week ending June 19, 1875: 16,006 Hogs, 307 Veals and Calves, 459 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,890 Hogs, 179 Veals and Calves, 70 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending June 19, 1875: 3,359 head of Horned Cattle, 37 Cows, 15,075 Sheep and Lambs, 12,995 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,050 head of Horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 6,372 Hogs, 4,272 Sheep and Lambs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,100 head; held higher; buyers decline to pay the advance; shippers, $6@$6 40; Bacon, $6 35@$6 60; Butchers, $6 75@$7 25; Extra, $7 15@$7 25. Cattle—Receipts, 22,500 head; slow, irregular; good Natives, $6; fair, $5 37½; good Texans, $4; choice, $4 25, fair, $3@$3 50; medium, $2 75; common, $2 25.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; dull; prices nearly nominal; good to choice smooth Steers, $5 87½@$6 40; native Cows, $2 12½@$4 70; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; common to extra, $6 75@$7 40; fair to choice Steers, $7@$7 25; closing steady; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep dull, easy; receipts, 300 head; sales at $4 20@$4 70.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The Cattle market was dull this week, and prices were lower; 3,000 head sold at 7½c.@8c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6¼c.@7c. for fair to good; 4c.@6c. gross for common, as to quality. Sheep were unchanged; 7,000 head sold at 4¾c.@6c. gross, as to condition. Hogs were rather dull; 5,000 head sold at $11@$11 50 ₱ 100 lb. net.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant, unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 02; No. 2 do., 95½c., spot; 99½c. July; $1 00¼@$1 00⅜ August; No. 3 do., 95c.; Rejected, 85½c.@80c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 69½c., spot; 69⅞c., bid, June; 70¼c., bid, July; 71⅞c., bid, August; Rejected, 68c.@68¼c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 57¼c., spot; 54¼c., bid, July; 40½c. August; Rejected, 53c. Rye dull and lower, No. 2, 93c. Barley dull; unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 35@$1 40, spot; $1 05@$1 07, September. Pork active and higher at $19 20@$19 25, spot or July; $19 40@$19 45, August; $19 60@$19 65, September. Lard steady at $13 10, spot; $13 05@$13 07½, July; $13 27½@$13 30, August; $13 45@$13 50, September. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.; short rib Middles, 11c.@11¼c.; short clear do., 11⅜c., all loose, spot. Whisky, $1 16. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c. Corn, 2½c. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat higher. Corn firm; ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Oats lower at 58⅞c., June; 53½c.@53⅝c., July; 40c. August. Pork lower at $18 95, July; $19 15, August. Lard lower at $13 05, July; $13 20, August. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 120,000 bushels; Oats, 51,000 bushels. Shipments — Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 303,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—Lake receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 155,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Railroad receipts—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments by railroad—Flour, 6,300 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments by canal to tide-water—Flour, 2,150 bbls.; Wheat, 257,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels. Canal Freights—7c. for Wheat, 6¼c.@6½c. for Corn, 4½c. for Oats to New-York, including tolls. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and entirely nominal. Corn very dull; held above buyers' views; sales of car lots of No. 2 at 75½c.; High Mixed, 76c. Oats dull and lower; sale of car lot No. 2 at 67c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork easier; $21 for Heavy Mess. Lard easier at 14¼c.@14½c. Highwines inactive. In store—270,950 bushels Wheat, 100,243 bushels Corn, 75,092 bushels Oats 411 bushels Peas, 47,728 bushels Malt—making a total of 496,324 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—Flour quiet; Double Extra, $5 37½; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6 50; choice, $6 90@$7. Corn—Demand slack at 86c.@88c. Oats lower and dull at 70c.@72c. Bran dull at 92½c. Hay dull; prime, $24@$25; choice, $26@$27. Coffee quiet; cargoes quoted fair to prime, 17½c.@18½c., in gold. Pork dull at $20. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear sides, 12½c.; Bacon dull; quoted Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. Hams firm; Sugar-cured 13¼c.@13½c. Lard dull; quoted, Tierce, 14c.; Keg, 14¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 19@$1 22. Corn-meal dull at $4. Sugar quiet; jobbing, common, 8c.; low, fair to fully fair, 8c.@9c.; prime to strictly prime, 9½c.@9¾c. Molasses dull; jobbing, common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 72. Gold, 116⅛.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer but quiet; Red, $1 20@$1 27. Corn dull and declining at 70c.@71c. Oats dull; nominally 64c.@67c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork firm; Country Mess, $18 50; City do., $19. Lard steady; Summer, 12¾c.; Winter Steam, 13c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs steady; Common, $6 50@$6 65; Fair to Medium, $6 75@$6 85; Good to Extra, $6 90@$7 10; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 440.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 21.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quoted at $1 34 for Extra White Michigan; $1 17 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; sales of 4,100 bushels of the latter on private terms. Corn dull; sales of 1,800 bushels high Mixed at 82c.@83c. Corn-meal—$33 for bolted, $32 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20, to the Hudson. Lake receipts—1,738,000 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—7,100 bushels Wheat, 901,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—Flour inactive. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 05; No. 2, $1 01½; July, $1 01½; August, $1 01¾. Oats lower and dull; No. 2, in store, 57c. Corn easier and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 67½c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 95c. Barley scarce; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 25. Provisions nominally firmer; Pork, $19 25, cash; Lard, 13⅛c.@13⅜c. Freights inactive and nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 228,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—Flour dull; not enough doing to establish prices. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35, cash; $1 35½, June; $1 34¼@$1 35½, August; No. 2 Spring, 98½c.; Soft do., 98c. Corn lower, at 66c.@66½c., cash; 67c.@67½c., July. Oats inactive and unchanged; No. 2, 58c.@58½c. Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork higher at $19 75, delivered; $19 85, September; closing easier. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon steady; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard dull at 13c., seller August. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$1 15; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady; Ear, 65c.; shelled, 68c.@70c. Oats steady; Mixed, 63c.; White, 64c. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11½c. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅜c. and 13c. Hams, 13¼c.@13½c. Lard—Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14½c.

TOLEDO, June 21.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, $1 24½; July, $1 25½@$1 26; No. 1 Red, $1 26½; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 24½; No. 2 Red Dayton and Michigan, $1 23¼. Corn steady; High Mixed, 74c.; July, 74½c.; August, 76¼c.; Low Mixed, 72½c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 60c.; Michigan, 59¼c. Freights nominal and dull. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat nominally $1 13@$120. Corn active at 76c.@78c. Oats nominally 64c.@66c. Rye dull at $1 10. Provisions firmer but unchanged. Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c. Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c.; Clear Sides 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firmer at 13½c.@14c.

DETROIT, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Extra, $1 27; No. 1 White, $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 23. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, June 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 62 bales; exports coastwise, 202 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,132 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 201 bales; exports coastwise, 939 bales; stock, 8,864 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 384 bales; gross, 843 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,001 bales; coastwise, 842 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 47,374 bales.

GALVESTON, June 21.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 19 bales; exports to Great Britain, 88 bales, port clearance; coastwise, 2,271 bales; sales, 11 bales; stock, 10,683 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 95 bales; exports coastwise, 698 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,084 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 21—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106⅝; 1867s, 106½. Erie Railway shares, 10@10¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 10¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £304,000. Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93¼@93⅜. Erie Railway shares, 11@11¼; do. preferred, 19.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 11; do. preferred, 20. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 22½c.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 7 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7⅜d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 7½d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 56s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,000 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 9-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 56s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for new. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9s.@9s. 4d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, June 21—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s.; Linseed Oil, 24s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 21.—Petroleum, 26¾f. for fine Pale American.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, the President, B. W. Floyd, in the chair, Mr. Samuel A. Sawyer, of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Mr. E. A. Kent. The following applications for membership were approved: Harry G. Asten, D. J. Boyd, August Clodius, I. H. Dunn, G. N. Howard, Christian F. Miller. The President completed the appointment of the standing committees for the ensuing year and they were unanimously approved by the board. They are as follows:

Finance Committee.—Charles Spear, Chairman; L. J. N. Stark, Edward Hincken.

Committee on Rooms and Fixtures.—E. R. Livermore, Chairman; J. A. Ameluug, James D. Wynkoop.

Law Committee.—L. J. N. Stark, Chairman; W. F. Martin, E. W. Mascord.

Floor Committee.—A. S. Spaulding, Chairman; James McGee, H. E. Hicks.

Committee on Trade.—William H. Philips, Chairman; H. E. Hicks, L. Haseltine, A. S. Roe, Frederick Meissner.

Committee on Information and Statistics.—F. H. Parker, Chairman; E. R. Livermore, David Bingham, L. Roberts, Asa Stevens.

Committee on Grain.—Franklin Edson, Chairman; Charles A. Walsh, Benjamin Logan, J. H. Herrick, Henry T. Kneeland.

Committee on Flour.—W. F. Bracken, Chairman; W. E. Treadwell, Consider Parish, R. B. Livermore, Wells Finch.

Committee on Provisions.—A. E. Orr, Chairman; A. S. Jewell, John S. Ward, James W. McCulloh, John Thallon.

Committee on Lard.—Walter F. Brush, Chairman; John H. Pool, S. R. Post, V. W. Macfarlane, Herbert Taylor.

Committee on Naval Stores.—John Camerden, Chairman; R. W. Paterson, F. B. Routh, R. H. Rountree, Frederick Robe.

Committee on Distilled Spirits.—E. P. Hill, Chairman; R. S. Tait, Isaac Bristow, W. S. Miller, F. B. Howell.

Committee on Petroleum.—Josiah Macy, Jr., Chairman; Otto Arens, C. F. Schramme, W. J. Ives, T. C. Bushnell.

Committee on Lighterage.—George H. Webster, Chairman; Lauson Boyer, R. H. Tenbroeck, D. M. Munger, P. G. Tefft.

Arbitration Committee.—Archibald Baxter, Chairman; S. D. Harrison, E. W. Coleman, William L. Boyd, John H. Boynton.

THE BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman O'Reilly in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of an additional clerk in the First District Court. The salary was not fixed. On motion of Alderman Fisher, of the Twenty-third Ward, a committee was appointed to consider some contemplated changes in the proposed route of the Brooklyn Silent Safety Elevated Railroad Company. A communication was received from Mayor Hunter nominating Dr. J. Sullivan Thorne as a member of the Board of Education in place of James McGee. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. On motion of Alderman Strong, power was given to the Joint Committee on Law and Water and Drainage, appointed to consider the advisability of completing the Hempstead Reservoir, to secure the opinions of eminent hydraulic engineers and to employ additional legal counsel. The Chairman of the Committee on Truant Home and Education, to whom had been referred the nominations for members of the Board of Education, reported favorably upon the following gentlemen, all of whom were confirmed: T. Campbell, J. Y. Culyer, W. M. Cole, Charles W. Kane, L. B. Faron, W. P. Lloby, D. Manger, James R. Sparrow, A. B. Richardson, W. E. Sprague, John Williams, W. Schwarzwaelder, James Clyne, R. H. Huntley, and Nelson J. Gates. The board soon after adjourned. No action was taken in reference to the nominations made some time ago by the Mayor of one Commissioner for the Board of Police and Excise and one Commissioner for the Board of City Works.

A UNITED CHURCH.

THE COMBINED PRESBYTERIAN BODIES OF CANADA—FORMAL PROCEEDINGS—THE STRENGTH OF THE UNION.

The union of the four Presbyterian Churches of Canada was consummated last week at Montreal, amid much enthusiasm. On the morning of the day appointed for the union meeting, the three synods and the assembly held separate meetings to close up their business and to correct and affirm their minutes. On adjourning they marched in procession, led by their Moderators to Victoria Hall, where the union meeting was to be held. Arriving there the members of the synods seated themselves in the centre of the hall, while each side and the galleries were filled with a general audience. The four Moderators and the Clerks had places on the platform, each Moderator having before him a little table, on which rested the minutes of his synod. At the rear of the platform was a choir of 100 voices to furnish the music for the occasion. The proceedings were opened by an invocation by Moderator McGregor, of the Synod of the Lower Provinces, the oldest Moderator present in point of ordination. Moderator Grant, of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, gave the 100th Psalm, which was sung. Moderator Snodgrass, of the Church of Scotland branch, read the Scripture lesson, and Moderator Cavan, of the Canada Presbyterian Assembly, offered prayer. The minutes of the respective bodies were then read, and the oldest Clerk read the preamble and basis of union as follows:

PREAMBLE.

The Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, the Canada Presbyterian Church, the Church of the Maritime Provinces, in connection with the Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, holding the same doctrine, government, and discipline, believing that it would be for the glory of God, and the advancement of the cause of Christ, that they should unite and thus form one Presbyterian Church in the Dominion, independent of all other churches in its jurisdiction, and under authority to Christ alone, the head of His Church and head over all things to the Church, do agree to unite on the following basis, to be subscribed by the Moderators of the respective churches in their name and on their behalf:

"1. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being the Word of God, are the only infallible rule of faith and manners.

2. The Westminster Confession of Faith shall form the subordinate standard of this Church, the larger and shorter catechisms shall be adopted by the Church and appointed to be used for the instruction of the people, it being distinctly understood that nothing contained in the aforesaid confession or catechism regarding the power and duty of the civil magistrate shall be held to sanction any principles or views inconsistent with full liberty of conscience in matters of religion.

3. The government and worship of this Church shall be in accordance with the recognized principles and practice of Presbyterian Churches, as laid down generally in the "Form of the Presbyterian Church Government" and in the "Directory for the Public Worship of God."

The Moderators then affixed their signatures to the basis, Moderator McGregor declaring the union consummated in the following terms:

"The Moderators of (mentioning the names of Churches) having signed the terms of union in the names of their respective Churches, I declare these Churches do form one Church, to be designated and known as the 'Presbyterian Church of Canada.'"

The Moderators gave each other the right hand of fellowship, amid great cheering, and the audience united in singing the 133d Psalm. The ministers manifested great feeling, holding each other by the hand and singing with enthusiasm.

The Assembly of the new Church was then formally organized, and Rev. Dr. Cook, Principal of Morrin College, Quebec, was chosen Moderator. The afternoon was given up to devotional exercises, and in the evening there was a social entertainment. The vote of the members of synods was almost unanimous for union; there were but few dissentients in the union meeting, and some of these withdrew their opposition. The new Church thus stands out under the most favorable circumstances, and there is no little rejoicing among Presbyterians at the happy conclusion of negotiations begun only about three years ago.

The following shows the strength of the respective churches of the United Church:

Churches.	Ministers.	Average Stipend.	Congregations.	Vacant Charges.	Communicants.	Sun. School Scholars.
Canadian Presbyterian	338	$700	650	78	50,702	43,536
Church of Scotland Branch	141	842	179	17	17,247	11,487
Synod of Lower Provinces	124	947	138	17	18,082	13,401
Synod of Maritime Province's	31	840	41	10	4,622	4,970
Total	634	......	1,030	122	90,653	73,394

The Presbyterians now have the second largest Protestant Church in Canada, the Methodists standing first as to numbers. The populations are:

Catholic	1,492,049
Methodist	567,091
Presbyterian	543,946
Episcopal	494,049
Baptist	237,543
Congregational	21,829

THE FOURTH IN THE SOUTH.

The Atlanta *News* appeals to the Georgians to restore the Fourth of July to its old place in their pride and affections. It asks: "Why should not our 'Fourth' be a soulful and sincere occasion of joy? Is it not the birthday of our country—the country that our forefathers died to establish, and that our children must live to perpetuate? Did not we of the South bear honorable part in that revolution which fills the most lustrous pages of human history? Did we not furnish to that cause the Patrick Henry who gave it birth and volume, the Jefferson who gave it shape, and the Washington who gave it victory? Did we not contribute our full measure of valor, devotion, and blood to the audacious sacrifice? Was there lacking anything in the conduct of the South, during those glorious days, that should debar us our half the harvest, or that should bow our heads, when the Republic, clad in her holiday garments, stands up in the face of the nations and honors her natal day? We pity the man whose heart does not thrill with a national pride in this season of revived memories and of centennial rejoicings. We pity him whose pulse does not leap with pride and whose cheek does not burn with joy as the long years of a century are rolled back, the lights relit upon Bunker Hill, the glories of Concord and Lexington revived, the heights of Ticonderoga scaled once more in the name of 'God and the Continental Congress,' and the fierce and ragged battle of Alamance fought over in song and story. This is a great country of ours—a country full of resource, abounding in wealth, healthy, happy, and ample. Here liberty finds its broadest interpretation and freedom finds a home. From ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the Gulf, it is a miracle of progress and prosperity. Every foot of its territory and every generation of its people have gone into history. We want to see the old Fourth revived. Not revived as a mere form, but as an enthusiasm; not written upon our door-posts, but imbedded in our hearts. We want to see it revived with all its delightful racket and effervescing oratory—with all its merrily-mad slap, bang, and crash. We want it to come with a tornado of impulse and overtake the people—to come with a swirl and a rush that will lift men off their feet, and open their silent lips and light up their eyes and surcharge their veins and brush out their wrinkles and inspire them with the fervor of the good brave days of old. And when it comes we want to see our people meet it; not timidly and with lack-lustre countenances, but bravely, joyfully, with heads erect and with cheeks aflame, as men rejoicing in their own right, honoring their own memories, and proclaiming a glory that is their own birthright and inheritance."

THE FOURTH IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Call* says that the movement is very general throughout the State of California for a stirring celebration of the coming Fourth of July. Most of the cities and larger towns are appointing committees to take the matter in charge. The consideration that this is a centennial year stimulates local as well as national patriotism, and the occasion will be favorable for an outpouring of eloquence, mingled with bonfires, banners, and the reverberating echoes of cannon.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CENTENNIAL.

The Palmetto Guard of Charleston, S. C., have determined to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, which falls on the 28th of June, 1876; and in response to an invitation to deliver the address on the occasion Gen. J. B. Kershaw writes: "This appointment is flattering to me, and most gratifying, as an evidence of the continued confidence and kind regards of those whose chivalrous devotion to honor and patriotism distinguished them among the distinguished, the first and most precious of her jewels laid by an agonized State upon the altar of sacrifice to duty, honor, and the right. I will not fail to obey your wishes, on the great occasion mentioned, to the best of my poor abilities."

MR. KERR'S EXPECTATIONS.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Sentinel* of Saturday, 19th inst., says: "Hon. Michael C. Kerr is in the city, looking improved in health. He intends to spend the Summer in Colorado in perfect repose, returning some time in September. He is inclined to look forward to the work of the next Congress with a great deal of confidence, as it is a body far above the average in ability, although lacking experience. The delegations from the South are, in Mr. Kerr's opinion, especially able, surpassing any representatives that section has had for years."

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

AN EXCITING DAY IN COURT.

Continued from Third Page.

listen to his reflections during the last eight days of the court's session. Is it not enough that we are compelled to sit here day in and day out, week in and week out, month in and month out, for the last six months, deprived of all means of filling our usual vocations, deprived of the means of labor which makes our homes happy and comfortable, and having to submit to the miserable pittance of $9 a week, without submitting to the insinuations and insults of counsel? I can safely say, your Honor, I believe this jury has not been approached with any undue influence, except through the means of this envelope, which incloses letters cut from the New-York *Sun*, which were sent through the New-York and Brooklyn Post Offices to us. I hope your Honor will instruct the gentleman to be kind enough to refrain from such reflections on the jury. [Sensation.]

Judge Neilson—Can't we have quietness for one single minute? I must say to the juror, while I appreciate all that he says, I think he has misunderstood the counsel. I don't think the counsel meant to make any reflection or make any suggestion that the jury has been approached. Some allowance is to be made the counsel while speaking rapidly and often under excitement. Very few of us, in speaking, fail to let fall an occasional remark which is not intended, and which may lead to misrepresentation.

Mr. Hull—I hope not, your Honor.

Mr. Beach—It may be hard for that gentleman—it may be, your Honor, that it would be politic for me to accept the excuse of hurried debate which your Honor makes. But I have good reason to believe, Sir, that this jury has been approached—members of it—and I have got pretty clear and satisfactory evidence of it, Sir, and it may not be impossible that I shall present it to your Honor for consideration before this case is ended. [Loud applause.] I do not make any imputation against any person on this jury, but that members of this jury have made most improper declarations in regard to their opinions and purposes in this case I have the means of proving, and that they have been approached by emissaries of the defendant I have also the means of proving. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Abbott—Will your Honor suggest to the gentleman that such remarks are out of place unless in connection with some serious application made to your Honor—made on professional responsibility which will give at once significance to them, and an opportunity to meet them. We submit that such remarks are not called for on this occasion.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, we respectfully demand that the gentleman will produce his evidence here and now, and, as far as the defendant is concerned, I undertake to pronounce all those assertions, upon any one representing the defendant or his counsel, either directly or indirectly, utterly untrue. The counsel, early in this case, made a charge against the defendant and his counsel of some tampering with the jury, or the witnesses, or something of that kind, which I pronounced at that time utterly untrue. It was very early in the opening. Reference was made to money being used, or money used by Plymouth Church. Now, I desire to say to my friend—and there is no impropriety in it—I desire to say that I will take the responsibility of any tampering, if there has been any. There has not been one dollar of money used in this case which has not come out of my personal pocket; there has no human being contributed to the expense of this suit except Henry Ward Beecher himself.

Judge Neilson—I wish this subject had not arisen. I am very sorry these remarks were made.

Mr. Beach—One moment. The assertions of the counsel are beyond, evidently beyond his knowledge; because it is very possible that parties interested in this litigation, in sympathy with the defendant, could very easily use means and for purposes which were not known to Mr. Shearman; and however ready he may be to take the responsibility of the mischiefs which have been done on the part of the defense, he certainly cannot speak with full knowledge in regard to it. Now, Sir, it would have been exceedingly improper that anything of this kind should have been said if I had not been arraigned by one of the jurymen.

Judge Neilson—I regret that very much.

Mr. Beach—I have not made any charge against this jury. I beg to repeat I have not made any charge against this jury until I was called out by this appeal of the juryman. I have said that there were notorious and prominent influences surrounding this court and this case. Everybody sees it and knows it, without imputing any corrupt influence; but when the gentlemen call upon me to sustain what I may say in an argument to your Honor upon this question, I shall take my own time and consult my own pleasure as to the mode in which I shall do it. I shall be very sorry if anything which I have said has been offensive to the juryman who has taken occasion to address you; because I should very much regret if I should do anything to sacrifice the respect of that juryman, and, more than all, that I should do anything imprudently to injure the cause of my client. I have no right to do that; I do not wish to do it. I hope that the gentleman will not be induced by any feeling of prejudice—

Juror Hull—There is no prejudice. I merely repeat the request that the gentleman refrain from these reflections. I have no prejudice one way nor the other. I accept the gentleman's apology. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, as this subject has now been suggested, I request your Honor to appoint a time when you will hear us in regard to these matters.

Judge Neilson—If any question of that kind is to be considered, let it be when the case is all over, when some person ought to be punished.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, the challenge came from Mr. Shearman to do it now. If "now" means during the trial we accept the challenge.

Judge Neilson—I don't think it would be orderly now.

The court then adjourned.

A WALKING MATCH AGAINST TIME.

For a wager of $250, Charles A. Bentley, a pedestrian, walked yesterday from Hoboken, N. J., to Beavertown, a distance of twenty-seven miles, in five hours and thirty minutes, Mr. W. Townsend of this City backing time. The route was through Passaic, Clifton and Paterson. All arrangements were made for the walk last Saturday, and at daylight yesterday morning preparations were made for the start. At 5 o'clock Bentley, dressed in light blue flannel pantaloons, and white straw hat, started, accompanied by two judges, who rode in a light wagon. Betting was $50 to $40 against Bentley, and the odds were readily accepted by the supporters of the pedestrian. A few seconds after 5 o'clock the pedestrian started off at a fast pace. He passed through Kingsland, about five miles from the start, at 6:04:30 o'clock. The perspiration was rolling down his face in streams, but he kept up a good five-mile an hour gait. At 6:40:35 o'clock he reached Rutherford, and then he began to slacken his speed. He passed through Passaic at a lively gait at 7:30 o'clock, having walked twelve miles in two hours and twenty-eight minutes. He continued to drop in speed, and it was 8:40:20 o'clock when he reached Paterson, it having taken him three hours, forty minutes, and twenty seconds to walk eighteen miles. He had now nine more miles to walk and nearly two hours to complete the distance in. He kept up the pace, and reached his destination at 10:15:20—fourteen minutes and ten seconds ahead of time, winning the wager. He rested ten minutes between Paterson and Beaverton. His actual walking time was five hours, five minutes and twenty-two seconds. His gross time was five hours fifteen minutes and twenty seconds. Messrs. Barker and Chalmers were the judges, and Mr. W. McMillan, of Hoboken, was referee.

A SUNDAY ROBBERY.

George Heunemann, a tailor, of No. 170 Avenue B, while walking on the avenue, near his residence, on Sunday afternoon, was assaulted by a gang of young ruffians, one of whom robbed him of his watch and chain. The thief was arrested a few minutes afterward by Officer Owen O'Neill, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and the stolen property was recovered. The prisoner gave the name of William Wright, and said that he resided in Greenpoint. Officer John O'Neill, of the same precinct, about the same time arrested another young man, whom, the Officer claimed, certain residents of the neighborhood identified as a member of the gang who perpetrated the robbery. Wright was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed without bail for trial. Officer John O'Neill neglected or could not obtain the names of the witnesses upon whose information he arrested his prisoner, but appeared before Justice Kasmire with his breath smelling of liquor. His prisoner was discharged, and Sergt. Tims, of the Court Squad, was instructed to ascertain Officer John O'Neill's reputation for sobriety.

A FATAL SALOON BRAWL.

About 5 o'clock on Sunday evening Arthur Crawford, a laborer, aged twenty-two, and residing at No. 401 East Nineteenth street, accompanied by a friend named Patrick Quinlan, living in the same house, entered the liquor saloon of McKenna & Duffy, on the south-west corner of Nineteenth street and Third avenue. Crawford ordered drinks, which were partaken of by himself and Quinlan. He found, however, that he had no money to pay for the drinks, and asked the bartender, Joseph McGinty, to trust him for the amount. McGinty refused to do so, and said Crawford could not leave the saloon until he had paid the bill. A fight followed between McGinty and Crawford, in which the latter was worsted and put out of the place. On being taken home by his companion Crawford complained of great pain in the stomach and side, and a doctor was sent for who pronounced him in a dangerous condition from severe internal injuries. The affair was kept from the knowledge of the Police until yesterday noon, when Crawford's brother came into the Eighteenth Precinct Station, in Twenty-second street, and informed the Sergeant on duty that Crawford was sinking fast. Officer Creden was at once sent out to arrest McGinty, whom he succeeded in apprehending at the liquor store. McGinty was brought before Crawford, who, knowing that he was dying, declared that McGinty had knocked him down and kicked him in the side. McGinty admitted striking Crawford, but denied kicking him, and claimed that Crawford on leaving the saloon fell on a stoop and so received his injuries. Crawford died at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. McGinty is locked up in the Twenty-second Street Station-house to await the action of the Coroner.

MILITARY PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

THE THIRD BRIGADE AT THE RANGE—DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF SOME OF THE SOLDIERS—SOME OF THE BEST SCORES.

The military target practice of the Third Brigade was continued at Creedmoor yesterday. The regiments represented were: First Battalion Infantry, Companies D, E, F, and H, forty-eight men, under command of Capt. William Kelly, only twenty-one of whom complied with the order directing them to appear in uniform, and the remaining twenty-seven were dismissed. The Eighth Regiment turned out ninety officers and men, comprising companies A, I, and K, under command of Capt. Lingham, accompanied by Col. Scott; the Ninth Regiment, Companies D, G, and H, 105 officers and men, under command of Capt. J. D. Prior, accompanied by Col. Hitchcock and Lieut. Col. Montgomery; and the Fifty-fifth Regiment, eighty-three officers and men, commanded by Capt. Fleischbein, assisted by Col. Gilon and Lieut. Col Schilling. Practice began at the usual hour at 100 and 150 yards distance, at the conclusion of which it was found that seven men had qualified in the First Battalion, sixty-three in the Eighth, forty-nine in the Ninth, and twenty in the Fifty-fifth Regiment. The contest at 200 yards commenced shortly after 2 o'clock. During the practice at this range a guard from the Eighth Regiment was covering the entrance to the field, for the purpose of preventing the soldiers from going to the hotel for liquor, which is not allowed to be sold on the range. While at their post a party of men from the First Battalion came to the gate and relieved the former in the ordinary manner. As soon as the guard which had been relieved was out of sight the self-constituted guard bolted in the direction of the hotel, followed by several privates from the same command, including a Sergeant named Kelly, of the First Battalion, who for some unexplainable reason was in the uniform of a private in the Eighth Regiment. A Sergeant and a guard were at once sent after the delinquents, and several were captured, among them Kelly. The latter was placed under arrest upon suspicion of having instigated the movement, and the others were by order of Gen. Varian stripped of their jackets and belts, and ordered to leave the premises. This action of Gen. Varian's would have been eminently proper had the latter been in uniform; but, under the circumstances, it is questionable whether an officer can be recognized as such when not in uniform. The customary slovenliness characterized the disposition of the men. Bayonets and equipments littered the field in the vicinity of the several firing points, and the only regiment whose commander thought proper to preserve a show of discipline was the Fifty-fifth. This command was kept together and marched to the sound of field music from one firing-point to another, while during lunch a guard was mounted over the arms which were neatly stacked. Following are the best scores in the first class, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

FIRST BATTALION.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
C. G. Zettler	3 4 4 4 4	19	4 0 0 0 4	8	27
Sergt. Hoffman	2 3 3 3 3	14	0 2 4 0 2	8	22
Corp. Schlingerland	4 4 4 0 4	16	4 0 0 0 0	4	20
Sergt. Smith	3 3 3 4 0	13	3 0 0 0 3	6	19
John Collins	3 3 0 4 3	13	0 0 0 0 0	0	13

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	Gr. T'l.
Lieut. Hofele	4 5 4 3 4	20	5 4 5 5 4	23	43
T. Murphy	4 3 4 5 4	20	4 5 5 5 3	22	42
Sergt. Finch	3 4 4 3 4	18	4 4 5 4 4	21	39
Private Catternach	4 4 3 4 3	18	3 5 4 5 4	21	39
Private Elkels	3 3 5 5 3	17	5 5 3 3 4	20	37
Lieut. Swatz	3 4 5 3 2	17	4 4 5 4 2	19	36
W. Magee	5 3 4 4 4	20	0 3 5 4 3	15	35
M. O'Brien	5 4 3 2 4	18	2 2 5 5 2	16	34
J. Ritter	5 4 4 4 3	20	3 0 0 4 2	9	29
B. Simmonds	4 4 4 0 4	16	3 3 4 0 2	12	28
D. Bradford	4 4 4 5 4	21	0 3 3 0 0	6	27
H. Bremish	0 4 2 4 0	10	5 0 3 0 5	13	23
P. Taylor	4 3 3 4 3	17	0 0 2 0 3	5	22
H. Wilkey	0 0 0 4 0	4	5 4 3 5 0	17	21
H. Kennedy	0 0 0 0 0	0	4 4 5 4 4	21	21
Capt. Lingham	2 0 0 3 3	8	4 0 2 2 4	12	20
Sergt. O'Brien	2 4 3 4 2	15	0 0 2 2 0	4	19
Private Fieldes	2 4 4 0 4	14	0 0 0 2 3	5	19
Private Smith	0 0 0 0 0	0	4 5 2 4 3	18	18
H. H. Hughes	3 0 5 3 0	11	0 0 5 0 0	5	16

NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200. Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
G. Auld	4 4 3 4 4	19	4 5 5 2 5	21	40
Corp. Engle	4 4 3 3 3	17	5 2 5 4 3	19	36
Capt. Prior	3 4 2 5 3	17	4 5 3 0 4	16	33
W. R. Vail	4 4 2 3 3	16	2 2 5 3 4	16	32
Corp. Black	5 3 3 3 3	17	3 3 4 0 4	14	31
Sergt. Rawlinson	4 4 0 2 5	15	0 4 4 5 0	13	28
Sergt. Powers	4 2 3 3 2	14	0 4 4 0 4	12	26
Sergt. Hayes	3 3 3 5 4	18	0 0 4 0 5	9	27
Private Steckel	3 3 2 4 4	16	0 0 2 0 2	4	20
Sergt. Strong	0 4 3 2 3	12	0 0 4 3 0	7	19
J. L. Cook	2 3 3 4 3	15	0 4 0 0 0	4	19
Private Carleton	4 3 0 4 4	15	3 0 0 0 0	3	18
Sergt. Cooper	4 2 3 4 4	17	0 0 0 0 0	0	17
Private Chapman	4 0 0 3 3	10	0 0 5 2 0	7	17
Sergt. McKenzie	3 3 4 4 0	14	2 0 0 0 0	2	16
Private Lowery	3 2 0 4 0	9	0 2 0 2 3	7	16
Private Dentney	3 3 3 3 3	15	0 0 0 0 0	0	15
M. F. Phelan	0 2 2 3 3	10	2 3 0 0 0	5	15

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
E. G. Joehue	5 4 4 4 3	20	3 0 0 0 3	6	26
Major S. Zuschlag	3 0 4 4 3	14	0 0 0 4 2	6	20
C. Von Gerichten	2 3 2 0 0	7	0 0 4 4 4	12	19
Col. E. Gilon	3 4 0 3 4	14	3 0 0 0 0	3	17
Capt. Fleischbein	3 2 3 0 3	11	5 0 0 0 0	5	16
P. Weber	4 3 4 2 3	16	0 0 0 0 0	0	16
Sergt. Boerkman	0 2 3 0 2	7	0 3 0 5 0	8	15
Sergt G. Schauer	3 0 3 0 5	11	2 0 0 0 0	2	13
L. Hass	2 4 3 3 0	12	0 0 0 0 0	0	12

The teams of the Irish and Scottish-American Rifle Clubs practiced for the forthcoming contest for a silver cup, which has been definitely fixed to take place next Saturday. The Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle Club contested for the "Boylan" badge. At the conclusion of the latter match it was found that Capt. Lindsay and Private Robertson had "tied" upon a score of fifty-six out of a possible seventy points. In compliance with the new rules each contestant fired a single shot. Capt. Lindsay made a "centre," and Mr. Robertson an "an inner." The former was, therefore, declared the winner. The next military practice will take place on Thursday, when three companies of the Ninth Regiment and four of the Seventh will contest at the range.

A NEW-JERSEY KIDNAPPER LOCKED UP.

A man who gave his name as Jacob Schmidt was arrested late on Sunday night, in Weehawken, on a charge of kidnapping. Cases of the abduction of children have been frequent of late in West Hoboken, and, indeed, all along the Palisades. A few days ago a little daughter of Michael Ferron suddenly disappeared from her home, and her parents, becoming alarmed, notified the Police of Jersey City, Hoboken, and New-York. Detective Becker, of New-York, on Sunday night informed Capt. McHorney that he had good reason to believe that the abductor of Ferron's daughter was concealed in the quarries near Weehawken. The two officials searched the place and succeeded in discovering Schmidt. In his custody were found the missing daughter of Mr. Ferron and the daughter of a Mr. Bouilliard, who disappeared over a fortnight ago. Schmidt was taken to the Weehawken lock-up. The girls say that he offered them no indignity, and the motive of the abduction, unless it was for reward, is not known. In consequence of the excitement in the Charley Ross case, the Legislature this year passed a law punishing the crime of child-stealing with twenty years' imprisonment.

THE ROSE HILL SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The reunion and festival of the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school will be celebrated to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. This Sunday-school was organized Nov. 9, 1824, by Joseph and Sophia Brewster, on Cato road, on the southerly side of Murray Hill, as school No. 24 of the Female Union Society. One year later it removed to Odell's Tavern, on the same road, and in 1827 to Disbrow's school-house, in Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue, when it passed under Methodist control. In 1835 it was again removed to the basement of Public School No. 15, (now No. 14,) and in 1843 to its present location. In the twenty-five years of its existence its collections for the poor have amounted to $1,696 23, and its funds for the assistance of missionary work to $10,991 92. During the same time it has passed under the control of thirty different clergymen and nine Superintendents, its present managers being Messrs. John A. Tackaberry and W. Warner Clark.

THE TEXAS WHEAT SURPLUS.

The Galveston (Texas.) *News* of Wednesday, 16th inst., says: "From the best data obtainable it is estimated that, after making a very liberal allowance for home consumption and the demand of Western markets, Texas will have, as a net surplus, over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, for which a market, new to our producers, must be provided."

LAW REPORTS.

THE SILK-SMUGGLING CASES.

THE QUESTION OF TRYING DES ANGES—HE IS CHARGED WITH BEING A DEFAULTING PAYMASTER—HIS CASE SET DOWN PEREMPTORILY FOR JULY 7.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, the case of the United States vs. Robert Des Anges, in which the defendant is charged with aiding in the smuggling of ten cases of silks in February last, by designating a fraudulent sample case containing hosiery, was called. United States District Attorney Bliss asked that the case go over the term, saying that a certain paper, found in Lawrence's possession at Queenstown, Ireland, and of great importance to the prosecution, could not be produced on the trial without the evidence of an English officer who was present when the paper was found in the possession of Lawrence. Through a misapprehension at the office of the Solicitor General in Washington, a message requiring the attendance of the British officer on the trial of the case had been delayed, and he could not now be got here in time to try the case at the present term. Mr. Charles Matthews, counsel for Des Anges, said that at the May term of the court Des Anges was ready for trial. He was then under bail. Since then the bail had been increased from $5,000 to $15,000, in default of obtaining which Des Anges had since lain in jail. It would be wrong to keep Des Anges in jail all Summer, if he was innocent; and, even if he were guilty, it would not be right to unnecessarily add to his imprisonment. The present amount of bail required was so large that it was impossible for his client to get it, and he was practically imprisoned without bail, to remain in jail until the next term of the court, in October.

Col. Bliss—If you will admit that the paper was found on Lawrence, I will go to trial immediately.

Mr. Matthews—We will admit nothing.

Col. Bliss—Another reason for a postponement is that I am not at liberty at present to put Lawrence on trial at the same time as Des Anges. As to the question of excessive bail, it is sufficient to say that there is abundant evidence that Des Anges, as many as eighty times within two years and a half, has, through false designation of cases of goods, effected the smuggling of $4,000,000 worth of property. I cannot try Lawrence now on the same charge as Des Anges, but I expect to be able to in the Fall.

Mr. Matthews replied that the theory of the defense was that Des Anges had been made the victim of others, and was entirely innocent of the offenses charged against him. Des Anges was conscious of his innocence. After the first indictment was found against him he had not been required to give any bail, and had made no effort to escape. Then $5,000 bail was fixed, and this amount Des Anges, who was comparatively a stranger in this country, with few friends, had great difficulty in obtaining. When the bail was increased to $15,000 it was impossible for Des Anges to give it, and he had to go to jail. It would be cruel to continue to imprison him when he was ready for trial. The bail ought to be fixed at such an amount as he could procure, and thus be released to assist his counsel to prepare the case for trial. There was not the slightest danger of his attempting to run away.

Judge Benedict—I understand that there are several indictments against the defendant.

Mr. Matthews—That is so; but I hold that an acquittal on one indictment will work an acquittal on all, for they are all for substantially the same kind of offense.

Col. Bliss replied that the various indictments covered different cases of goods. Proof might fail under one indictment in relation to certain cases, and yet be adequate under other indictments respecting other cases.

Judge Benedict said that the Government had had sufficient time to prepare for trial, and he did not feel like having Des Anges kept in jail all Summer if he could give proper bail.

Col. Bliss said he could show that Des Anges had, while acting as Paymaster in the British Army, become a defaulter to the amount of £1,500, and had then run away. If he had run away once, there was good reason to believe that he would again, and it would be unsafe to release him except on heavy bail.

Judge Benedict said that a strong effort ought to be made to have the British officer here as a witness as soon as possible.

Col. Bliss—I think I can get him here in about ten days.

Judge Benedict—If the prosecution will say that they will be ready for trial at an early day in July, I will, for the sake of public interests, sit longer than I had originally intended.

Col. Bliss—I will, under what is apparently the desire of the court, consent to go to trial on July 7, whether the witness from England is here or not.

It was then arranged between Col. Bliss and Mr. Matthews that on the day selected Des Anges shall be tried on an indictment charging him with having, on May 12, 1873, designated a false sample-case to be sent to the Appraiser's store. This case contained hosiery, and was used to lead to the belief that the other seven cases, containing silks, were hosiery.

It is said that the British officer who is wanted as a witness, and whose name is Shaw, is reluctant to come to this country, on account of having incurred great enmity by his energetic prosecution of Fenians, but Col. Bliss says that the officer is both anxious and willing to come, and will be here on time for the trial.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

RAILROADS—CONTRACTOR'S LIEN.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the Supreme Court of the United States the following opinions were given:

No. 228.—*Sidney Dillon, appellant, vs. George M. Barnard et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts.—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New-York, and authorized to construct and maintain a railway between certain designated points in those States, on the 19th of March, 1866, by its indenture of mortgage of that date, conveyed to Berdell and others all its railways, rights, privileges, and franchises, and all its property then owned or thereafter to be acquired, to be held by them and their successors in trust, upon the terms and for the purposes set forth in the indenture. This mortgage was authorized and ratified by the laws of the several States mentioned. A copy of the instrument is annexed to the bill. The object of its execution was to secure certain bonds of the company in sums of $1,000 each, to the amount of $20,000,000, to be thereafter issued and disposed of to raise the funds required to provide for and retire all the then existing mortgage debts and prior liens upon the line of its road and to complete and equip the road, and to lay down a third rail thereon. The road was then only partially constructed, and in its existing state was of less value than the amount of the bonds proposed to be issued. The company, however, expected that, upon its completion, the roads would be of great value and afford ample security for the bonds. To induce parties to purchase the bonds under these circumstances, it was essential to give them satisfactory assurances that the moneys received should be honestly applied to the purposes declared. The indenture, therefore, which was drawn with great skill and care, contained several covenants on the part of the company intended to inspire confidence in such application, and create safeguards against the misuse of the moneys. Among others were these: First, that of the bonds issued there should be retained in the hands of the Trustees such portion as would be equal to the whole amount of the bonds and mortgage notes outstanding, from time to time, as a lien upon any of the property or franchises conveyed, to be delivered to the company only on the cancellation of a corresponding amount of such outstanding bonds or mortgage notes; and, second, that the expenditure of all sums of money realized from the sale of the bonds should be made with the approval of at least one of the Trustees, and that his assent in writing should be necessary to all contracts made by the company before the same should be a charge upon any of the sums received from such sales. In October, 1867, the plaintiff entered into a contract with the corporation for the construction of a portion of its railroad at certain specified rates of compensation, the work to be commenced on the 1st of December, 1867, and completed on the 1st of June, 1869, payments to be made monthly of ninety per cent. of the work done, as estimated by the engineer of the company, the remaining ten per cent. to be retained until the final completion of the work. This contract was approved and assented to in writing by two of the Trustees under the mortgage. A copy of the contract is annexed to the bill. Under this contract the plaintiff performed a large amount of work, all of which was accepted by the engineer of the company in charge, but for only a portion was the plaintiff paid. There is now due to him for this work over $1,000,000, with interest from the 1st of January, 1870. A large amount of money was received by the company from the sales of the bonds issued, more than sufficient to pay the amount due the plaintiff, but instead of being thus appropriated, it was expended in acquiring new property, to be held under the mortgage, and in improving and increasing the value of the property then and since in the possession of the Trustees. Subsequently, on the petition of a creditor, the company was adjudged bankrupt by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, and in March, 1871, its property and effects, except so far as held by the Trustees under the mortgage indenture, passed to assignees appointed in the proceedings in bankruptcy. In August, 1871, new Trustees under the mortgage, as successors of the original Trustees, took possession of the mortgaged premises, and now hold the same for foreclosure. The corporation was insolvent at the time the debt to the plaintiff became due, and had no funds or property from which that debt could be satisfied, except such as was then claimed under the mortgage, and is now held by the Trustees or Assignees. The plaintiff, therefore, brought the present suit against the new Trustees under the mortgage, and the Assignees in bankruptcy, to charge the property held by them with the amount of his demand remaining unpaid for work done under his contract with the company. In support of his pretension he insists that under the indenture his contract, when it obtained the assent of two of the Trustees, became a charge upon the moneys received by the corporation from the sale of the bonds; that the Trustees under the mortgage and the corporation thereupon became Trustees for his benefit of the proceeds thus received, and were bound to apply them to pay his debt; that by their failure to have the proceeds thus applied, and by expending them in acquiring new property and improving that already possessed, the charge upon the proceeds became attached to the property in the hands of the Trustees thus added to and improved; and that this charge is entitled to preference over the lien of the bondholders. Upon these facts the court hold, in substance, as follows:

A demurrer to a bill in equity does not admit the correctness of averments as to the meaning of an instrument set forth in or annexed to the bill. To create, for future services of a contractor, a lien upon particular funds of his employer, there must be not only the express promise of the employer to apply them in payment of such services, upon which the contractor relies, but there must be some act of appropriation on the part of the employer relinquishing control of the funds, and conferring upon the contractor the right to have them thus applied when the services are rendered. In an indenture of mortgage, executed by a railroad corporation to Trustees to secure bonds issued to raise moneys to pay off its existing indebtedness and to complete and equip its road the corporation covenanted with the Trustees, among other things, that the expenditure of all sums of money realized from the sale of the bonds should be made with the approval of at least one of the Trustees, and that his assent in writing should be necessary to all contracts made by the company before the same should be a charge upon any of the sums received from such sales. Held that a contractor agreeing with the corporation to construct a portion of the road, and obtaining the assent of two of the Trustees to his contract, and subsequently doing the work, did not acquire any lien for the payment of his work, under this covenant of the indenture, upon the funds received by the corporation from the bonds. Field, Justice.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

McCormick vs. Wilson.—Motion denied.

Granted.—Brett vs. Rogers; in the matter of Murray; Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Chesney; Hyman vs. Abrahams; in the matter of Bristed; Henry vs. Boston Needle Company; Sixpenny Savings Bank vs. Johnson; in the matter of Heran.

Orders Granted.—Lyddy vs. McKenny; Mitchell vs. Brum; Pani vs. Vilmar; Davidson vs. Alfaro; Lathrop vs. Godfrey; Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fowler.

Platt vs. Platt.—The amendment seems to be proper, and is allowed.

Soelke vs. Soelke.—Papers to be completed and applications to be made at Chambers.

Wright vs. Pitcher.—Application must be made on notice.

Platt vs. Platt.—In the present stage of this controversy, the premiums having been agreed upon, I think the motion should be granted. If the plaintiffs are to be charged with the premiums, the insurance should be for their benefit. If the defendant is willing to join them, for his as well.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued:

No. 33.—*Thomas W. Pittman et al., respondents, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellants.*—Argued by James M. Smith, of counsel for appellants, and by Thomas Allison for respondents.

No. 28.—*Ebenezer Robertson, Executor, &c., respondents, vs. Isaac M. Hillman et al., appellants.*—Argued by James S. Laurie, of counsel for appellants, and by James Gibson for respondents.

No. 45½.—*William H. Macy, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. Thomas Nelson et al., respondents.*—Argued by Walter S. Cowles, of counsel for appellants, and by Thomas Nelson for respondents.

No. 37.—*Joseph W. Duryee, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.*—Argued by Aaron J. Vanderpoel, of counsel for appellant, and by D. J. Dean for respondents.

Nos. 78 and 79.—*The Excelsior Savings Bank, respondent, vs. Samuel Campbell et al., appellants.*—Argued by W. S. Palmer, of counsel for appellants, and by F. F. Vandeveer for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Tuesday morning, June 22, 1875.

THEFT AT A SUMMER RESIDENCE.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan placed upon trial James Young, well known around the courts as a "straw" bondsman, charged with the commission of an unusual larceny. It appeared that William L. Ellsworth, of No. 122 Montague street, Brooklyn, who owns a Summer residence at Stamford, Conn., stored his entire stock of household furniture in a warehouse at the latter place at the close of last season, and brought the key with him. In February of the present year Mr. Ellsworth learned that his stock of Summer furniture had been carted off, and on proceeding to Stamford, found that it had disappeared. After considerable search after his missing property, Mr. Ellsworth discovered and identified several pieces of his furniture in the warerooms of a dealer named Graham, at No. 190 Third avenue, to whom they had been sold by Young. The prisoner, with whom Ellsworth has been intimate for years, swore that he had been in business with the complainant, and that the furniture in question had been assigned to him. A noticeable incident in connection with the case was, that when Mr. Ellsworth was about to be sworn, counsel for the prisoner objected, on the ground that the witness had been convicted of felony in that court. Mr. Ellsworth, however, produced his pardon from the Governor and the trial proceeded. Young was found guilty of grand larceny, and on motion of his counsel was remanded by Recorder Hackett for sentence.

THE CROTON MAINS LITIGATION.

The long litigated suit of John B. Greene against the City was concluded yesterday, before Judge Westbrook and a jury, by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover for services in laying the Croton mains on Madison avenue and other streets in the upper portion of the City. The cause had been already twice tried at Circuit, twice argued at General Term, and once in the Court of Appeals, the result of the last argument being the award of the present trial. When the cause was called on yesterday, a representative from the Corporation Counsel's office asked for an adjournment, on the ground that ex-Recorder Smith, special counsel in the case, was engaged in the argument of another cause in the Court of Appeals. Judge Westbrook regarded the excuse as one which could not justify a postponement. These cases should be tried by the Corporation Counsel in person, he said, and, at the eleventh hour, when the case had been set down peremptorily for trial, he should not send to ask an adjournment on the ground of the absence of special counsel. The trial was then ordered to go on, and the proof being that the work had been done, and under the decision of the Court of Appeals that the contract was legal, Judge Westbrook ordered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $66,091 74, and an extra allowance of $2,500 was added thereto.

FORECLOSURE SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

William H. Willis, a holder of $7,000 worth of bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, the payment of which the Erie Railway Company has guaranteed, and which are secured by a second mortgage of the Buffalo branch, made to John Ganson, as Trustee, now dead, has commenced a suit to foreclose that mortgage. He includes as defendants in the suit the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Company, Charles F. Hustin, and William Butler Duncan, as Trustees of Buffalo and Erie mortgages, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The action was commenced by service of papers yesterday.

A COUNTERFEITER PLEADS GUILTY.

William J. Brown, a notorious counterfeiter, from Cincinnati, who escaped some time since from Ludlow Street Jail, was placed on trial yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court before Judge Benedict, on the charge of attempting to sell counterfeit two-dollar and ten-dollar national currency notes. These notes had, after their capture from Brown, been placed in a safe in the office of the Secret Service Division, on Bleecker street, from which, it was alleged, they were stolen by Gen. Mauck. The notes were not produced on the trial, and, to prove their loss, the testimony of Col. Elmer Washburn, Misses Jenny Ralph and Rebecca Moore, of the Treasury Department at Washington, and Detectives Kennock and Porter was given. Brown then withdrew his plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

AN EX-POLICEMAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Edward McLaughlin, formerly a member of the Metropolitan Police, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday charged with the murder of James Stewart, on Dec. 8, 1874, in a saloon at West and Thompson streets, by striking him on the head with a club. After selecting and swearing in a jury, further proceedings were postponed until this morning. At the time of the alleged murder the prisoner was a policeman, and in attempting to make an arrest used his club on the deceased. For this he was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently Stewart died, and the present indictment for murder was then found against McLaughlin.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
5—Applegate vs. Daly.
14—McKesson, &c., vs. Mount, &c.
21—Mutual L. Ins. Co. vs. Whelpley, &c.
37—Chrystie versus Van Beuren, &c.
46—Dodge vs. County of Platte, Missouri.
49—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen, &c.
55—Close vs. Smith.
58—Bidlack, Receiver, vs Henning, &c.
61—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del's vs. Diers.
75—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del's vs. Hackauff.
88—Goodrich vs. Lane, &c.
97—Boies vs. N. J. Midland R. R. Co.
99—Fellows vs. The Mayor, &c.
118—Miller, Receiver, vs. Senior, &c.
126—Clark vs. Deacon.
127—Megarge vs. Megarge
137—Thurber, &c., vs. Fitzgerald.
141—Foster vs. Goodyear I. R. G. Mfg. Co.
151—De Ruyter vs. Lambard.
153—Moses, &c., vs. Isidor, &c.
157—Matter of Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
167—Herbert vs. Appleton.
169—Lee, &c., vs. Hastie.
177—Marshuetz vs. Dickinson.
208—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Shaws.
210—Cork, &c., vs. Harrison, &c.
211—Melcher vs. Fisk, Executrix.
212—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. Smith.
213—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. I. B. & Western Railway Co.
214—Lichtenstein versus Rauch
216—Hoarland vs. Vyse, Jr.
217—Smith vs Worsteil.
219—Harry vs. Lilienthal.
220—Hudson vs. Haynes.
223—Plummer, &c., vs. Beiden.
224—Deering vs. Lynch, &c.
226—Ehrlich et al. vs. Thorne, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
21—Vose vs. Conadrey et al.
25—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
472—Beuts vs. Thurber et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co.
338—Pond's Ex. Co. vs. Humphreys H. Med. Co.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.
486—Shea vs. Shea.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c., et al.
481—Logan vs. Jardine et al.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
120—Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
431—Feldman vs. Lindow.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
427—Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.
271—Martin vs. Walker.
491—Muller vs. Weidmann et al.
464—Lyon vs. Coureau et al.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.
348—Enke vs. Job.
149—Sink, &c., vs. Sink.
362—Van Ranst vs. N. Y. College of Vet. Surg.
514—Gedney vs. Tinnell.
106—Sterne vs. Goepp, &c.
478—Powers vs. Smith et al
424—Bates, Jr., vs. McGown et al.
417—Sturgis, &c., vs. Drew et al.
471—Hotchkiss vs. Burbank et al.
507—Taylor et al. vs. Suckow, &c.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
403—Malcolm vs. Evans, &c.
434—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.
485—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
502—Third Av. R. R. Co. vs. Sayre et al.
503—Citizens' Ins. Co. vs. Harris et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
460—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Walbridge et al.
1464—Brainard et al. vs. Scott.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, &c. vs. Spafford.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Company
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien
1554—Salmon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Leonard et al.
1128—Viele, by Guardian, vs. Darling et al.
846—Viele vs. Darling et al.
794—Clemisher vs. Schuyler.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
992—Germania Bank vs. Shafer et al.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
2802—Levy vs. Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
2994—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.
3028—Same vs. Same.
3053—Same vs. Same.
3154—Fontana vs. The Mayor, &c.
882—Continental Nat. Bk. vs. Adams et al.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock.
768½—Tyng vs. Sewell.
630½—— vs. ——.
1562—Poillon vs. Smith et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
983—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Van Namee.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
69—Gray vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1133—Asnbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp's' & Traders' Nat. Bank.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1247—*Sun* Print. & Pub. Ass'n vs. *Tribune* Ass'n.
1151—Durfo, survivor, vs. Jordan, impl'd, &c.
3185—Du Pasquier, Trustee, &c., vs. Squire.
689—Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.
1359—Poillon, survivor, &c., vs. Volkening et al.
2788—The People, &c., ex rel. Floyd, vs. Conklin.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3105—Carbonero, Adm'x, vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
3115—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta, &c., vs. Kent.
3116—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta, &c., vs. Kneissel.
1393—Kierstead vs. Hennings.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.
2429—Metropolitan G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1775—Mer's' & Manuf's' Bank vs. Wheeler.
1777—Same vs. Same.
2819—Kelly vs. Boary.
2981—Taylor, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Demurrers.—Nos. 1, 8, 2.
Law and Fact.—Nos. 42, 30, 47, 48, 49, 6, 21, 25, 32, 50, 31, 51, 35, 54, 46, 37, 55, 24, 40.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
1889—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.
1041—Darragh vs. McKim.
881—Lewis et al. vs. Manhattan Gas Co.
1109—Janusch vs. Küffner.
1173—Chrampa et al. vs. Simonet.
1185—Cavanagh vs. Avenue C R. R. Co.
1247—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1239—Copeland vs. Howland.
1261—Jones vs. Rutter.
1275—Beck vs. Lawrence.
1281—Foith, &c., vs. N. Y. Tap and Dye Co.
957—Powers vs. R. C. Engine Co.
1237—White vs. Baxter.
1143—Watson vs. Lloyd.
995—Smith et al. vs. Michaels.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.
1194—Hennessy vs. Brennan.
876—Brassington versus Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
468—London vs. Martin, Executor, &c.
2046—Thorural vs. Pitt.
1950—Freedman et al. vs. Waller.
1890—Kirchner vs. The Mayor, &c.
734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
1154—Fettretch vs. Slattery et al.
840—Booth et al., Survivors, &c., vs. Lester, Survivor, &c.
1810—Beard vs. Sinnott et al.
1898—Smyser vs. Bright.
668—Bradley vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1498—Dufrew vs. McDonald.
1471—Petoulski vs. Levy.
1172—Smingdinger vs. De Peyster.
1447—Trudecker vs. Underhill.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
523—Johnson vs. Morgan.
1436—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co., Ohio.
2457—Neiss vs. Brunger, Administratrix.
775—Taylor vs. Bleecker St. and F. Ferry R. R. Co.
1458—Eisner vs. Morgan.
2388—Eagan vs. Walsh.
1505—Reilly, Adm'r, vs. Avenue C R. R. Co.
1510—Kavanaugh et al. vs. Adam.
1080—Crowell vs. Jackson.
1468—Draper vs. Rinaldo.
1442—Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1474—Fueret, by G'dn, vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
360—Norton vs. Redington.
1470—Pell vs. Conover.
1492—Tracy et al. vs. Vandewater.
2035—Macauley vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3025—Meyer vs. St. John.
3680—Hundt vs. Doellner.
4078—Russell vs. McKeage.
2906—Bills vs. Gross.
2931—Hendrix vs. Ackerman et al.
3018—Stolberg vs. Schmitt
3020—Dreyer vs. Starck et al.
3023—Russell et al. vs. Fox.
3027—Masseman versus Moore.
4146—Doenah et al. vs. Frost.
3096—Hirsch vs. Ehrlich.
3097—Raymond vs. Moore.
3099—Bliss vs. Gunther et al.
3100—Weisenbach vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
3101—Hochstetter versus Laux et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2498—McCartie vs. Woods et al.
2499—Patterson vs. Woods et al.
3324—Dearing versus Schuaaitz.
2500—Desorelt et al. vs. Lieth.
2585—Chadbourne versus Coar et al.
4008—Jessnen vs. Hernstein.
4401—Desmond vs. Otis.
2403—Brown et al. vs. Bro.
2469—Devlin vs. Pupke et al.
2859—Venslile vs. Richey et al.
1868—Degits vs. Holland.
1290—Udell vs. Schanck.
4404—Downs vs. Brownet al.
4344—Stevenson vs. McEntyre.
3366—Schroff vs. Weiher.
2537—Koop vs. Holland.
2487—Clarkson et al. vs. Kitsell.
2488—Sproson et al. vs. Kitsell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
3972—Delamater et al. vs. Barker.
3959—Lansing vs. Masterson.
460—Powelton C. & I. Co. vs. Mason Mfg. Co.
1816—Huss vs. Carl.
2455—Kendricks vs. Crane et al.
2863—Pickhardt vs. Baxter et al.
3077—Peisel vs. Ryberg.
3397—Bolte vs. Dickson.
3102—Baum vs. Shieleman.
3933—Seabury et al. vs. Dickinson et al.
4049—Trowbridge vs. Stover.
4435—Koehler vs. Burns.
3104—Ray vs. Dawley.
3105—Howell vs. Griswold.
3108—Poole vs. Allegrette et al.
4016—Hanker vs. Turo.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3850—Valentine vs. McCabe.
289—Graham vs. Rennet.
4476—Flynn vs. Hart.
2985—Carpenter vs. Stoltz.
2987—Dutch vs. Dorsey.
2988—Welsh vs. Hermes.
4400—Goldstein vs. Bach et al.
4414—Burri vs. Smith, impleaded.
4415—Same vs. Same.
4399—Lombard et al. vs. Wiersk et al.
4112—Crow vs. Golden.
4438—Offerman vs. Beinan
4497—Burnet vs. Mullins, impleaded.
4257—Stout vs. Gray.
1418—Adams et al. vs. Perkins.
2549—Spencer et al. vs. Bell et al.
2571—Pettit vs. Haden et al
2606—Campbell vs. Shapter.
2666—Noah vs. Wolff.
2090—Rapp vs. Sherrard, Jr.
2213—Brose vs. Van Tassell
1156—The *Graphic* Co. vs. Prall et al.
2747—Budd vs. Greene.
2811—Daniels vs. Spanhoven.
2812—Moody vs. Lent.
2819—Van Wyck vs. De Witt.
2822—Allen vs. Duffey.
2870—Harrison et al. vs. Nicoll et al.
2878—Boylan vs. Herr et al
2895—Schwartz vs. Westheimer.
2923—Rausch vs. Stemler.
2678—Keck et al. vs. Baier.
4356—Root vs. Willis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Frederick Goodall, false pretenses, (continued.)
Henry Obermeyer, robbery.
Henry Fenrich, robbery.
George Glunn, burglary.
Robert Wilson, John Donnelly, James Donnelly, burglary.
Stephen Gemelin, Clarence Teller, burglary
Robert Brown, forgery.
George Hensll, forgery.
Joseph Lawson, grand larceny.
Frank E. Benkwith, Erastus Hill, grand larceny.
James McGuire, John Smith, Michael Fay, grand larceny.
Joseph Dempfield, grand larceny.
Mary Johnson, grand larceny.
Thomas F. McGuinness, grand larceny.
Bridget Holland, grand larceny.
John Kelly, William Monohan, George Hopkins, Charles Christman, grand larceny.
Patrick Hefferman, grand larceny.
James Bradley, petit larceny.
William Kenny, petit larceny.
George Roberts, petit larceny.
Arthur Hartman, grand larceny.
Charles F. Koff, misdemeanor.
Martin Lypher, felonious assault and battery.
James Donovan, assault and battery.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Tuesday, June 22, 1875: Nos. 83, 86, 54, 6, 87, 88, 89, and 91.

COLLEGE NOTES.

UNION COLLEGE.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY REV. DR. BOOTH—THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS—PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

From our own Correspondent.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Monday, June 21, 1875.

After a good many premonitory symptoms, such as all kinds of society celebrations, class suppers, &c., the Commencement is now fairly upon us, with the Sabbath and its attendant Baccalaureate sermon, which is always a matter of unusual note and interest at Union.

The college being established on the basis of Christian union, all the evangelical sects take part in the matter and assemble on the occasion, the other churches of the city suspending their exercises in the evening to give all an opportunity to add to the interest of the occasion with their presence. This year, as last, New-York City supplied the speaker, Rev. Dr. Booth, of the University Place Presbyterian Church. He was greeted by a very large audience. His address was based on the text found in John xii., 24: "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit." This choice and appropriate passage the speaker used with much skill in developing the loneliness of self-love and the fruitfulness of self-sacrifice.

Union College is now entering on her eighty-first anniversary, she being next to the oldest college in the State of New-York. Her history in the educational annals of the State is a very proud one. In the transition from the old to the new, as her first founders passed away, she experienced a few years of doubt and indecision; but she has now started off in a new departure which is full of life and vigor. She has remodeled her curriculums so as to put her in harmony with modern colleges, and quite abreast of them in all that regards the points of study and discipline; and her scientific departments, especially, have been made so excellent that they have few equals. The scientific course is made equal to the classical in extent and thoroughness of study; the engineering course is extended to four years with a view of interlacing it with college studies, while the English and mathematical labors are quite extensive and thorough. Added to these there is much attention paid to military engineering and the mathematics most essential thereto, and these and the military drill are confided to officers of the army detailed for the work by the Government. The college students, without exception, give a reasonable amount of time to drill, and perform very cheerfully a duty which exerts quite an influence on their gentlemanly bearing. And as an adjunct to this department, and under the same supervision, is a large and beautiful gymnasium building, stocked with all the apparatus for the most elaborate training, under a skilled instructor. No department is growing more than that of Natural History, which is being enlarged yearly with the rich results of careful dredging all along the Atlantic coast.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL—A TALENTED JAPANESE STUDENT—TWO OLD WAR RELICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, June 21, 1875.

The town is rapidly filling up for Commencement, and already there is the stir of a coming holiday. To-day has been rather a quiet day, being mostly devoted to the examination of applicants for admission. Of these there have been so far about seventy-five, five of them being rejected.

The scientific school are accustomed to have a sort of private Commencement, in which they read theses on scientific topics. This year the essays were much above the average of merit. Mr J. Z. Hatton, of Japan, a young native who, having been recalled by his Government, is educating himself here at his own expense, and is even considering a post-graduate course in chemistry, read an essay on the "Japanese Metallurgy of Iron, Copper and Silver," which has attracted much attention. He went into the different processes which the Japanese have at home of converting the ores into useful metals, and described them both generally and technically, and illustrated his discourse by the exhibition of a Japanese sword and various other native-made articles. Mr. Hatton has been here but five years, yet he speaks English admirably—slowly, to be sure, and with a foreign accent, but still much more correctly than many of our Irish and German citizens of long standing.

Mr. Frank Van Wyck, of Poughkeepsie, reviewed the Hudson Water Works. Arthur L. Titsworth of Plainfield, discussed the parabolic truss and the application of the principle by Roebling. Howard V. Buttler, of this city, wrote on the different kinds of water-wheels, and illustrated them also by pencil drawings of great merit.

Peter A. Montfort, of Brooklyn, took up the various sorts of pavements, their construction, material, and comparative durability. Charles L. D. Washburne, of Jersey City, described the horse-car elevator on Bergen Hill. Robert A. Meeker, of Plainfield, analyzed the different kinds of water and its impurities. J. E. Ward, of Madison, treated of the Averill chemical paint. Henry L. Janeway, Jr., of this city, wrote on aniline and aniline colors an admirable essay, and G. V. V. Cortelyou read a thesis on sugar and its refining. From these subjects the dividing of the course into two subjects may be noticed—the chemical and the engineering.

Considerable excitement is anticipated over the arrival of some objects of historic interest from the old North Dutch Church, of New-York, at the corner of Fulton and William streets. These include two cannon, one of which, weighing 1,800 pounds, with its broken trunnions and spiked muzzle, has already been set up in front of the Gage Library, and the other, of which, is expected daily and will be placed in front of the old college building. The ancient cock which so long acted as weather-vane for the old church has been regilded and is to be mounted upon the cupola of the college.

To-morrow (Tuesday) come the meeting of the Alumni, the reunion of the societies, and the Junior exhibition, and a large attendance is expected.

THE SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

TERM EXAMINATIONS—ELOCUTIONARY REHEARSAL—DR. HURST'S SERMON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, June 21, 1875.

The term examinations here are over and the students are free. The elocutionary rehearsal given by twelve members of the Sophomore Class last Friday evening was a grand success. The large chapel of the university was literally packed and many were not able to gain admittance.

At the close of these exercises, came the Cremation of Calculus. The Sophomores advanced with mournful tread to the place of burial. The funeral oration was then pronounced in a plaintive tone, while half-suppressed sobs could be heard coming from the members of the class. An attempt was then made to send up "ye departed shades" in a balloon, but the gas would not generate, and so the remains were burned.

The First Presbyterian Church was crowded last Sunday evening to hear the sermon of Dr. Hurst before the Society of Religious Inquiry. The theme of the discourse was "The Relation of Obedience to Christian Doctrine." Obedience and doctrine, said the speaker, are companions, and go hand in hand. Doctrine is learned by obedience. Bible truth harmonizes with human nature, and from an association doctrine is produced. Fundamental Bible truth is self-evident. The real path to knowledge is found in service and obedience. Doing is the high road to knowledge. Mental reception from outward sources is the common way of learning truth, but intellectuality alone cannot reach the inmost precincts of the soul. "What wilt thou have me to do?" is the beginning and end of Christian philosophy. This doctrine is living, practical—not dead. Christ called it *the doctrine*. The brightness of this doctrine outshone the Oriental and Greek philosophies, although they were matured and apparently established long before the introduction of Christianity. Christian doctrine was not formulated until the fourth century. This tabulating truth is merely a cold and mechanical procedure, and is done only for convenience. It furnishes truth in crystallized and concrete forms. Every mind needs aid in comprehending truth. Doctrine is a human means. The Bible is not a system in itself, but a founder of systems. God does not give us doctrine, but truth, from which doctrine may be deduced. Fixed principles of truth should be woven into the texture of our being, around which all truth should cluster like the foliage about the tree. Danger accompanies every success of Christianity. Each period of history brings new opponents, because it brings new phases of life. This intermingling of Christianity with all these new spheres of life tends to destroy the individuality of doctrine. Infidelity objects to the Bible because it has no systematized doctrine. But God does not give truth to men in this way. He does not give us a complete astronomy, geology, or botany, but he does give flowers, rocks, and a material universe from whence these sciences can be taken. So he gives us simple, naked truth, but we must make our own doctrine.

EXERCISES AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—Vassar College was brilliant to-day with enlivening scenes preluding "Class Day" and Commencement, and the parents and friends of the pupils are arriving by every train and boat. This evening there was a brilliant assemblage at the college to participate in the usual vocal and instrumental concert which is always given on the Monday evening preceding Commencement. The piano exercises did credit to the performers.

"Class Day" exercises will begin at 2 P. M. to-morrow. The committee is composed of Sara Jane Kelley, Woburn, Mass.; Alice Maud Mitchell, Dubuque, Ia.; Lucy Sellers, West Philadelphia; Lillie Lewis, Burlington, Vt., and Julia Maria Pease, of Austin, Texas. At the coming meeting of the Trustees there is to be an election for Trustees in the place of Rev. Rufus Babcock, deceased, and Hon. George W. Sterling, deceased. I am told, on pretty good authority, that Rev. Dr. Kendrick, of the Baptist Church of this city, will be elected to the first vacancy, and William Allen Butler, of New-York, to the second. Dr. Babcock was one of the Committee on Cabinets and Apparatus, and Mr. Sterling was a member of the Committee on Art Gallery and Art Department.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 21.—The diplomas were given to the graduating class of Midshipmen to-day by Secretary Robeson at the Naval Academy. A great crowd of people, numbering nearly 3,000, gathered to witness the scenes. Before the giving of the diplomas the Midshipmen and Cadet Engineers assembled in the chapel, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of the Board of Visitors. The five Midshipmen entitled to especial mention for merit in studies are Charles Ausden, of Ohio; William Cutler, of New-York; Joseph Helm, of Tennessee; Albon Hodgson, of Georgia, and Cameron Winslow, of Massachusetts; and the five engineers are: Frank Bailey, of Pennsylvania; William Cathcart, of Connecticut; William Cowles, of New-York; George Willits, of Pennsylvania, and Walter Worthington, of Maryland. The other diplomas were delivered without specialty. The graduates have been detached from the Academy. The examination of candidates for admission is now progressing.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer brought in a number of indictments yesterday, but among them, the Clerk said, there were none against any of the members of the "Ring."

Martha Pinckney, a servant, was found guilty yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, of stealing a diamond ring, valued at $150, from Miss Louisa Hudson, of West Thirty-second street. She was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an injunction at the suit of William B. Freligh, manager of the Bowery Theatre, restraining William Creamer and Thomas H. Sullivan from disposing of or interfering with certain personal property in the Bowery Theatre.

Charles Williams, Joseph Scanlon, and Thomas Stafford were arraigned before Recorder Hackett yesterday, charged with having attempted to burglariously enter the store of Otto F. Ehlers, No. 203 East Twenty-third street, on May 22. They pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, and were sentenced to two years each in the State Prison.

In the suit of Doyle and Adolphi, to recover the value of a lot of dry goods, amounting to $7,000, from ex-Marshal Sharpe, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Freedman yesterday directed a verdict in favor of defendant, there being no evidence to show that Landers, from whom the plaintiffs had purchased, had acquired a valid title to the goods.

Victor Clawson, of St. Louis, a youth of nineteen, was placed on trial for highway robbery before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. On the 4th inst. Clawson attacked Mrs. Susan P. Hayes, of Elizabeth, N. J., an aged lady, while she was walking in Thirtieth street, near Madison avenue, assaulting her violently and robbing her of a pocket-book containing $12 50. District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of attempted robbery, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Robert Shortly, Calwell Brown, and William Small, each about fifteen years old, and bearing several aliases, were held in $500 bail each, by Justice Bixby yesterday at the Washington Place Police Court, on the charge of burglary from Mr. F. L. Lozier's printing office, at No. 179 Sullivan street.

On Sunday evening Sergt. Murray, of the Fifteenth Precinct, accompanied by several officers, arrested a dozen of the loafers and vagrants who infest Washington square, and yesterday at the Washington Place Police Court Justice Bixby sent them all to the Island for six months.

Emma Roth was yesterday committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of embezzling thirty-six pairs of pants which had been entrusted to her for making up by Solomon Metzler, of No. 378 East Houston street, and which were stolen from her by her husband while he was on a spree.

THE TRAGEDY ON THE ROCKS.

The condition of Thomas Dully, the man who was shot on Sunday night by Patrolman O'Brien, of the Nineteenth Precinct, during the mélée at "Fort Sevastapol," as the rocks in Forty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, are designated, was deemed very precarious yesterday, and the attending surgeon has abandoned all hope of his recovery. Copious internal hemorrhage has set in, and his death is momentarily expected. The condition of Patrolman McEveety, whose right arm was shattered by a bullet from Dully's revolver, is also considered quite critical. The officer has not fully rallied from the shock occasioned by the wound, and under the circumstances no attempt at amputation was made. John Dully, who, with his brother, made the assault upon the policemen, is still at large, all efforts to secure his capture having proved unsuccessful.

A WARNING TO RUFFIANS.

Patrick Quinn, aged thirty, a coachman at No. 10 West Sixtieth street, and William Muldoon, aged twenty-six, visited, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the house No. 436 West Fifty-first street, for the purpose of calling upon a person there. They by mistake entered the apartment of a colored man named Lewis Sample, who informed them that he was not the man they were looking for and ordered them to leave. Quinn and Muldoon refused to go, when Sample fired one shot from a revolver, the ball taking effect in the fleshy part of Quinn's left leg, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The men fled, but were arrested on the street by Officer Hickbotham, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who returned to the house and took Sample into custody also. The prisoners were taken before Justice Kasmire at the Yorkville Police Court. Sample was discharged and commended for his conduct, and the other men were committed for trial.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHALK, CEMENT, WHITING, FLINTS.—The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, are prepared to make contracts for the regular supply of Chalk, Cement, Whiting, or Flints of the best quality and in any quantity. The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, Quarry owners and Cement merchants. City office No. 17 Gracechurch st., London, England.
C. H. TIDBURY, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALAXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875.
JANE McKENZIE, ALICE J. JONES, } Executrixes.
my11-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.
MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.
WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER, HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, Administrators.
mh9-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN, JAMES RINTOUL, ROBERT C. BUCHAN, } Executors.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.
THOMAS H. COOPER, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-1aw6mTu*

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Miss Sallie Jewett, Mr. D. L. Harkins, Mr. Frank Hardenberg.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The *Express* says that the "third term will not down at any man's bidding." In other words, the Democrats do not want to be deprived of their favorite cry. That may be all very well from their point of view, but, instead of chasing a will-o'-the-wisp through another year, why do they not grapple with the great danger which menaces the country—the destruction of its credit—upon which so large a section of the Democratic Party seems to be intent? Why unsettle a question which it is to the interest of every member of the community to place beyond the reach of party conflicts? There are some questions which may properly become the points of contest between rival parties—but the public credit is not one of them. That ought to be maintained at all hazards by all parties. Until the Democrats agree to that proposition, they may rave about "third term" until they are hoarse, but they will never induce the people to place the Government in their hands.

A very unusual incident occurred yesterday in the course of the Beecher trial. A juryman, Mr. HULL, delivered a set speech in which he complained of Mr. BEACH for insinuating that the jury had been improperly approached. Mr. HULL is a German, imperfectly acquainted with the English language, and his remarks seem to have been learned by heart. Mr. BEACH offered to produce his proofs, and Mr. FULLERTON also demanded an opportunity to bring forward evidence in support of Mr. BEACH'S remarks. Thereupon "Brother" SHEARMAN said that he would "take the responsibility of any tampering with the jury, if there had been any." A more unsatisfactory guarantee could scarcely be offered. JIM FISK'S lawyer—the man who "managed" Judge BARNARD—is a queer sort of person to assume "responsibility" for using money in bribery. We do not say that bribery has been attempted; we are merely describing the strange incident in yesterday's trial. There can be no doubt, however, that some of the jurymen have been expressing their opinions pretty loudly, and, by an odd chance, all those opinions are on one side. We have received—probably in common with other newspapers—a number of letters and documents bearing upon this subject, but out of respect to the jury and the Court we have declined to publish any of them. The question must undoubtedly be brought prominently before the public ere the trial is over. It is very strange that the defendant's counsel should have felt it safe to boast so loudly as they have done about "being sure" of the jury. They have only themselves to thank for a new scandal in the great scandal case.

Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY—who, we are credibly informed, were sent over to England by Mr. BARNUM as a mere "speculation"—are bent upon trying to "convert" the boys at Eton. The Governors of the school object, and the affair has been made the subject of inquiries in the House of Lords. The Moody and Sankey fever in England has been a mystery to everybody on this side the Atlantic, and can only be accounted for on the theory of the gravedigger in "Hamlet," that in England everybody is mad.

GOV. TILDEN has exercised a right reserved to him under the amended Constitution by vetoing several items in the Supply bill, while approving of the rest. The Governor claims that the failure of sundry items and bills to receive his approval will reduce the appropriations for the year by three-quarters of a million of dollars. He further estimates that the direct reduction of State taxes for 1875 will be two millions and three-quarters, instead of one million and three-quarters, as anticipated. The Governor might have added that his share of the work of reduction would have been very much smaller but for the powers intrusted to him by the constitutional amendments which his party labored so hard to defeat. It is pleasant to hear that while the rate of taxation for the present year is six mills, there will be no difficulty in reducing the rate next year to five and a half mills, and still less to bringing it down in 1877 to three and a half mills, or lower than it was in 1860. This last reduction will become possible from the extinction of the bounty debt—an operation which would have been indefinitely postponed had not the Republican Party stepped in to check the alienation of the sinking funds practiced under Democratic administration.

The loss of the United States man-of-war *Saranac*, on the Northern Pacific coast, will be noted as the first disaster which our Navy has suffered for a long time. We have not so many vessels that we can well spare any; but the *Saranac* was not among the useful craft which constitute the working force now in service. Carrying eleven guns, of the old-fashioned side-wheel model, and never a fast sailer, the *Saranac* had no real value in the Navy, except that she could carry the flag into foreign harbors and keep up an appearance of naval power which she never could have enforced. As such, the vessel is a loss. Fortunately, all the officers and crew were saved; and the most noticeable part of the disaster is the sudden termination of the ship's mission, which was to collect natural curiosities for the Philadelphia Centennial.

THE OHIO REPUDIATIONISTS.

The Ohio Democrats have definitely declared in favor of repudiating all pledges of the Government to pay its long over-due demand notes. This we regard as a national misfortune. We had hoped that the efforts of some of the more intelligent Democrats to induce the party to acquiesce in resumption would be successful. We should rejoice to see the question of the national credit taken out of the arena of partisan politics. We should be glad to know that the great majority of all parties, whatever they might believe about other matters, were united on the doctrine of honestly paying every debt to the last dollar.

That such a condition of public sentiment would be an incalculable benefit to the country no sensible man need be told. But the Democratic leaders in Ohio are determined that it shall not be brought about if they can help it. Their convention last week declared that the paper currency had been contracted to the injury of the country; that this policy should be abandoned; that the currency be increased until it is "equal to the wants of trade," by which they mean indefinitely; that resumption be left to come of itself; that national bank notes be withdrawn, and legal tenders substituted; that part of the import duties (which the law pledges in gold to the payment, principal and interest, of the public debt,) be collected in paper; that the national bank system be extinguished, and State banks of deposit and discount only be the only ones allowed.

That these are to be the decisive issues in Ohio this Fall is evident from the way in which they are treated by the Democratic speakers. At the ratification meeting on Thursday evening EWING and PENDLETON, the inflationist leaders, paraded them at great length, and poor Senator THURMAN was compelled to come upon the platform and, by talking evasive nonsense and preaching the duty of "harmony," give countenance to ideas which he must abhor. It would be difficult to imagine any political programme more thoroughly opposed to the interests of the country, and in itself more dishonest, than that which the Democrats of Ohio have announced. It is based on the assumption that the country is in need of more paper currency; yet every fact bearing on that question points in the opposite direction. More currency is not wanted in the East, for it is accumulating by the million here, week after week, and those who have it cannot lend nearly all of it, even at the lowest rates. Now, when a man is offered money at a low rate, and will not take it, it is because he does not want it; and a business community is precisely the same as a single man in that regard. Nor is more currency wanted in the West. It is a "drug" in Chicago, at unprecedentedly low rates; and though it is beginning to be asked for a little in anticipation of new crops to be moved, there is still a great deal more than any one can profitably use. However, when the West was given the choice of adding to its circulation or surrendering a portion of it, it did the latter and not the former. Why? If the country is suffering from contraction, why do the banks in the suffering section go on contracting? Mr. PENDLETON says it is because the threat of forced resumption in 1879 has paralyzed all enterprise. But the West would not take currency when it was offered before the pledge of resumption in 1879 was given. In continuing to decline currency and to surrender a part of what it has, it is only pursuing the line adopted long before the "threat" of resumption was made.

Obviously the project of repudiating the promise to pay the greenbacks in 1879, and of flooding the country with more, is not demanded by any real or apparent need of the people. It should be remembered that it would be as dishonorable as it would be unnecessary and reckless. It seems incredible that the fact that the legal tender notes are nothing more nor less than a debt should be so completely ignored by any considerable number of persons in the country as the Democratic Ohio platform shows that it is. Originally these notes were promises to pay, the time being left uncertain. By the act of last session the time was fixed. That act becomes a part of the obligation of each note. It possesses exactly the same authority as the original note, and it is as binding on the Government and on the people. But the Ohio Democrats coolly propose to throw it to the winds. This is of a piece with their doctrine concerning the law of 1869, which promised that the bonds should be paid in gold. Such a promise ought never to have been required. The bonds could be *paid* in nothing else. But the Ohio Democrats declared last year that this promise was an iniquity, and Mr. PENDLETON is still denouncing it. Doubtless the party which would repudiate one pledge would repudiate another. There is no safety from its dishonesty if it once got the power. It has already partially succeeded in that. If it fully accomplishes its purpose, no one can say that it did not proclaim its own baseness beforehand. Its triumph would be a very great disgrace to Ohio and to the country.

A LEADING QUESTION IN FRENCH POLITICS.

The exciting questions in French politics turn upon the preparations for the general election. On the constitution of the next Assembly will depend the future distribution of political power in France, and each party is vitally interested in securing a fair chance of being adequately represented in the Legislature which will wield so powerful an influence on the destinies of the nation. The great question on which parties are at present divided is whether the Deputies shall be elected by *scrutin de liste* or *scrutin d'arrondissement*, in other words, whether they shall be voted for on a general ticket for each department or by districts. The bitterness of feeling which has been excited over this discussion, and the attempts which have been made to identify the head of the Ministry and the chief of the Republic with one side or other in the controversy, bear ample testimony to the important issues which depend upon its settlement.

Our cable dispatches of yesterday morning announced that the Committee of Thirty had agreed to maintain the system of voting by departments, that is, the system of *scrutin de liste*. This decision was expected, and it will merely be the prelude to a long and wordy warfare in the Assembly, whose issue is exceedingly doubtful. On one side it will be argued that the system of allowing each elector in a department to cast a vote for all of the Deputies, say five or six, to be returned from that department, is certain to result in submitting France to the dictation of a junta of political managers, or, as we should say, to the tyranny of the caucus. It can be shown that it is impossible for the average voter to know anything of the qualifications of the majority of the candidates for whom he is invited to vote. He will simply be compelled to "go it blind," and take the ticket of his party as it is presented to him. The names on such a ticket will be put there probably by a committee of persons sitting in Paris, without very much consideration for the wishes or preferences of the people to be represented. The members of what are called "the moderate parties" will urge that their chance of having any representation whatever under such a system will be exceedingly small. There will be a strong tendency on the part of political managers to secure the nomination of thorough-going partisans, and men of any degree of personal independence will be apt to be left out in the cold. The spirit of locality having no means of making itself felt by any such methods as our primaries, district and general committees, and so forth, will languish for lack of exercise, and a most important element in the development of free institutions will be left out of the political fabric of the State.

Though there is rather a perplexing confusion of party lines on this question, it may be roughly stated that these are the arguments which will be used by the main body of the conservative parties in regard to the dangers of adhering to the system of *scrutin de liste*. Their nature sufficiently illustrates the elementary character of political discussion in France, though they indicate the substantial identity of the problems which recur under all republican systems. The Republicans, as a body, most of the Legitimists, and all the Bonapartists desire the maintenance of the system thus assailed. The Bonapartists were never averse to deriving all the advantage which they could out of the official pressure in favor of certain candidates. But that was when they were in power. Now that a Government unfriendly to them controls the Prefects, and makes its influence felt through all the official hierarchy down to the village postmaster or the rural policeman, they are nervously awake to the opportunities offered for the exercise of such influence in the system of *scrutin d'arrondissement*. This proposed method of electing Deputies from the separate districts of a department is opposed by the Republicans, on the ground that it gives the local nobody an undue advantage over the man of political capacity, who is destitute of either territorial or commercial influence in the district for which he is nominated. They appreciate the vital importance of sending to the next Assembly a compact body of sincere and devoted Republicans, and they know that local considerations will have a good deal more weight than national ones under any system of district voting. To appreciate their position, it is necessary to remember that party organization in France is in a strictly embryonic condition; that what we should call the national committees of each party or political section have to do work which would here fall to the lot of nominating conventions, or district organizations. We cannot possibly estimate the nature of the difficulties with which French Republicans have to contend, by any reference to our own highly developed system of political mechanism. The characteristic defects in the working of our complex machinery have manifested themselves after a long process of political activity through which the French people have still to pass. They have to take account of social and political forces which never existed here, and the development of their system of election, of party responsibility, and the like, must be tested mainly by its success in depriving these forces of the power to impede or hamper the final establishment of a democratic republic.

A THREAT FROM MORMONDOM.

For the one-hundredth time, more or less, the Mormons of Utah announce their determination to seek some foreign clime. Ever since a Democratic Administration sent against them an invading army, which made business brisk and established a market for their produce, the Latter Day Saints have been very much dissatisfied with the Government of the Republic. The scheme of government upon which the Mormon community has been obliged to depend has been an oligarchy. Under the lead of JOSEPH SMITH, and, later on, of BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Mormons have given their allegiance to a theocracy, than which nothing could be more inconsistent with our democratic theory of government. As the frontiers of civilization have been pushed westward, the anomalous condition of affairs in Utah has been more and more apparent. At first it was said that the Mormons would "fight the railroad," very much as Mrs. Partington might have resisted the waves of the Atlantic with her broom. The railroad, however, was accepted as inevitable. But the irruption of the Gentiles, which followed the railroad, made the Saints very wroth; and it was said that they would go to the Sandwich Islands for that peace and religious toleration which were denied them in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Next, the death of KAMEHAMEHA of illustrious memory having intervened, it was reported that the Mormon Sanhedrim were in negotiation with the Emperor of Japan for possession of the Island of Yesso, in which it was believed the peculiar people might increase and multiply without let or hindrance. Unhappily, Russia had a sinister intention in the same direction, and as the Autocrat is more potent in the councils of nations than any mere spiritual organization can be, the Muscovites secured a footing in Saghalien, and the diplomatic relations between the State of Deseret and Japan came to an abrupt end.

Next, it was said that some far island of the Pacific, like those described by HERMAN MELVILLE, in his bewitching stories of *Omoo* and *Typee*, was to be the future home of the people who derived their traditions from the Book of Mormon, and their national plans from the direct revelations vouchsafed from Heaven to the Prophet. This plan also came to nothing, and it was then declared that in San Francisco Mountain—a choice spot between the Territory of Utah and Arizona—the tabernacle was to be established. The heaven-appointed BRIGHAM disappeared over the southern horizon for a space, and the faithful said that he had gone to spy out the land. The fact that a civil process in behalf of his seventeenth wife had been brought against him at that time seems to have cut no figure in the minds of the faithful. But it is true that the Prophet was absent from the Mormon capital at a time when he was very much wanted. This scheme, too, came to nothing; and then it was bruited abroad that the Mormon people would emigrate, bag and baggage, to the Island of Juan Fernandez, the spot where the genius of DEFOE had placed Robinson Crusoe, who was lord of the fowl and the brute, and whose complaint about solitude and its charms has become classic in English literature. All these schemes have come to naught. And now it is said that the Mormons propose to flee to Sonora, Mexico, in order to avoid the persecution of the Gentiles and the contamination of the common schools, an aversion for which latter institution they share with the Roman Catholics of the older States.

They will not go. Forty or fifty thousand people, however determined and angry, are not moved in a hurry. To hope that the Mormons, with their multifarious wives and unnumbered offspring, will drift from Salt Lake to Mexico, is to expect far too much. YOUNG, the pantarch of this strange community, is well stricken in years. He has had some forcible reminders of the shortness of his reign, and his thoughts by this time must be directed to a world beyond this little sphere. It may be his ambition to see the community which he governs securely anchored in a harbor where no political storm can reach it. But, if this be so, he has begun too late. The farms, merchandise, and industries of Salt Lake Valley are not to be readily abandoned, nor can they be easily exchanged for the substantial means which may be required to found a new State elsewhere. When YOUNG is dead, his successor may attempt a sudden change of policy or a grand *coup*; until then, as Mormon history teaches us, there will be no material change of policy. The Mormons pride themselves on the fact that they have built an attractive city, and a system of many industries, in a wilderness. Their shoes are clumsy, their cloth is coarse, and their whisky is declared by competent judges to be execrable; but these and other necessaries of life are the product of their own industry, the reluctant trophies wrung from an unwilling soil. The experiment so successfully attempted in the heart of the American continent will not be attempted again anywhere in the lifetime of this generation.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Senator CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, while lately visiting some of his old friends in this State was called upon for a speech. He made one, and in the course of it he answered a few questions and uttered his own ideas concerning politicians. Although he is a Senator of the United States, he says he cannot be expected to speak on politics, as he is not a politician. And he added, "I despise professional politicians and their time-serving schemes." But, in answer to inquiries from some of his listeners, who probably do not every day get a chance to catechize a public man who is not a politician, he said that there would be no third term of the Presidency, and that we shall never get back to a sound financial basis until we return to specie payment. So much of politics, then, the Senator understands. Perhaps we might secure as intelligent a political opinion as this from Chief Justice WARNER, of Georgia, who entertains a more violent antipathy to politicians than that expressed by Senator CHRISTIANCY. Solicited to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State, Judge WARNER replied, with some acerbity, that he is not a proper man for these times; that the work of nominating and electing Governors is done by the politicians, men "who have axes to grind on the public grindstone." And he concludes by saying, that "as that class seems to have control of nominations these days, having nothing else to do, those who have don't stand much chance to counteract *their* political programme."

These views are very common now throughout the country. Thousands of good citizens see unworthy candidates nominated for office by the baser elements of society; they see corrupt means used to push vicious schemes in legislation; and they are convinced that a great deal of the management of public affairs is given over to those who have no thought whatever for the public good, and no end but to serve their own selfish purposes. A man who says that he "is going into politics" is regarded by many of his friends with some such feeling as that with which good people look upon one who is deliberately going to the bad. Judge WARNER complains that the men who "have nothing else to do" manage politics, so that those who have other work to do have no chance to counteract the programme of these busy schemers. It is certainly unfortunate that so many of our fellow-citizens have, as Judge WARNER suggests, "something else" than political affairs to take up their attention. And this is particularly lamentable when we see that the men who have nothing else to do are not by any means the purest and best of the race. Even the gentleman from Michigan, who has found time to go to Congress, "despises" politicians, and evidently takes pride in his ignorance of politics. Of course, both the gentlemen from whom we have quoted would qualify their general denunciation of "politicians" with the remark that they meant to include in that class those who make a trade of politics. The mass of the people, it is said, take very little interest in public affairs; therefore, the JOHN KELLYS and similar active and sharp men, have pretty much their own way. And the worst of it is that this state of things as naturally grows from bad to worse, as a virulent disease becomes intensified when left to itself. The men who complain do nothing but complain. They stay away from all sorts of political meetings, from the beginnings of political organization, and, finally, from the polls. Then they take very gloomy views of the way in which things are going, and, like the eminent Chief Justice of Georgia, they think it a very hard case indeed that men who have no time to attend to politics should be set aside by those who do.

There is some inconsistency in this complaint. The state of things of which it is an indication is very dangerous. In a Republic, where the voting franchise is so open, it is essential that all good citizens should be politicians. They should spare time enough to attend to so much of the management of politics that their influence may be felt in the nomination and election of good men. It is very clear that we must have elections, parties, and politicians, and partisans. If conservative and honest men do not give their attention to this class of public business, they merely relinquish its management to somebody else. In one of the Congressional elections in New-England last Fall more than three thousand voters absented themselves from the polls. They were very much irritated at the "unexpected way" in which the election terminated; and it is very likely that some of them remained at home because they did not like either of the candidates, and that they were much irritated at the unexpectedness of the caucus nomination from participation in which they had carefully abstained. If we confess that there is no help for bad nominations, we confess to a failure of republican institutions. The truth is that every sound citizen of the Republic should be an active politician.

PROSPECT PARK.

The Brooklynites think, and, perhaps, not without justice, that Prospect Park is in some respects the superior of its great rival on Manhattan Island. They point with no little pride to a beautiful sheet of water dotted with numerous islands, which at ordinary times is less like an artificial lake than any we have seen in public parks. When the jaunty little yachts are upon it under full sail, each trying to outstrip the other, no one dreams of associating any portion of it with pick, spade, and shovel. Then there is the high hill which not only overlooks it, but which affords a fine view of the surrounding country. From this point the yachts may be viewed under the influence of a fine breeze in the warmest weather. During the intervals in the races the time may be spent most enjoyably; for with the aid of a good field glass, the Orange Mountains and their surroundings may be brought quite near. There is a wooden tower placed on the top of this hill at present; but it is contemplated to replace it some day with a more imposing structure. The feature which the boys insist cannot be matched by Central Park is the woods. Many of the trees had grown to a goodly size long before the Prospect Park was thought of. These are undoubtedly a great gain. To the boys they are objects of the most tender solicitude, for they bear nuts, which the management of the Park has been liberal enough to allow them to gather at the proper season. In the Fall hundreds of men forget their years and join with the boys in nutting.

The leaf-gathering time soon follows, and then the ladies roam through the woods and carry away enough specimens to keep them occupied during the dreary Winter nights. Leaf-gathering is really a great attraction. It furnishes the young cavalier with an opportunity to show his taste; it relieves the monotony of long walks; and has the merit of being as agreeable an amusement to the old as to the young. There is yet another feature which is regarded with satisfaction, and which, it is asserted, New-York cannot match—the picnic grounds. Instead of going to the poorly-kept private parks and gardens, and paying for the privilege of sitting on rickety chairs, and looking into back-yards, picnic parties can partake of the hospitality of the Park Commissioners, sit upon green grass under stately elms, and wide-spreading sycamores, and swing themselves in the shade to their hearts' content.

Yet Prospect Park has its drawbacks. Liberal in other respects, the management seems to have felt bound not to be niggardly in the matter of notices to visitors. The instructions concerning leaves, fruits, and flowers, are exceedingly elaborate, and easily understood. Not so with those relating to "common" ground and short-cuts. However they may be worded, it has thus far been impossible to make the public comprehend their true import. For instance, when the Commissioners desire to close a thoroughfare, and cause the notice, "Do not cross here," to be posted upon a pole in the centre of the beaten path, the grass at either one side or the other immediately begins to show signs of traffic, proving that the notice had been interpreted as having reference only to the path upon which it stood. Whether the road-steps are unusually high and cannot be crossed easily, or that visitors are confused by the regulations which stand near by, it is difficult to say; but whatever may be the cause, paths are sure to be made beside these contrivances unless a policeman mounts guard upon each. When once a particular section of turf has been labeled "Common," it appears that no amount of "cautions" will be sufficient to make a preserve of it. There is an effort being made just now to effect a change of this kind in the cow pasture near Ninth avenue. In spite of the notices announcing that "this green is not a thoroughfare," it is trespassed upon every minute in the day. Even when the visitors comprehend the meaning of the notices, they appear unable to fully understand what the Commissioners wish them not to do. A considerable portion of what is called "green" in the notice, in consequence of the trees and the children's swings, has not a blade of grass upon it. This the visitor is apt to think is not included in the "green;" but as some of it *is* included, the policemen have to be continually on the watch to prevent wholesale trespass.

After all, these are but trifles, and it is only just to say that they can hardly be regarded as marring the pleasures of one of the most charming public places of recreation in this or any other country.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' BENEFIT NIGHT.

The concert at the Central Park Garden this evening is for the benefit of Mr. Theodore Thomas. That Mr. Thomas is fully entitled to a compliment of this sort everybody will gladly admit, and when we add that the programme will be worthy of the occasion we shall have said all it is needful to say in advance of the event.

FALL PROJECTS.

The mention in THE TIMES of Sunday of a proposed season of English comic opera at Wallack's Theatre, was founded, we are sorry to hear, on inaccurate information. Messrs. Colville & Fryer have abandoned the plan, we now learn, and their first united venture will be the fulfillment of the engagement of Mlle. Aimée, which will commence, so far as the United States is concerned, in August, 1876.

ORGAN CONCERT.

An organ concert, with the large new organ of Mr. H. L. Roosevelt, is set down for this evening at the Dominican Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street. Dr. S. A. Pearce is to be the performer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mlle. Aimée has been engaged for four months at the Paris Variétés, where she is to "create" successively, commencing in September, a new opera by Offenbach and another by Lecocq. In January and February she is to perform in St. Petersburg.

The success of "La Reine Indigo" has induced M. Holstein to postpone the closing of the Renaissance Theatre until June 29. The house will be reopened on the 25th August with "Girofle-Girofla."

"Hamlet" is now in rehearsal at the Paris Opera for the debut of Mlle. Redské. Lassalle will undertake the title-part for the first time. M. Ambroise Thomas is himself instructing the young lady in the part of *Ophelia*.

The Paris Gaîté is temporarily closed for the rehearsals of the "Chatte Blanche." That amusing extravaganza of MM. Cogniard will probably again find its legendary success, owing to the marvels of the stage-decorations, the costumes, the "Pays des Oiseaux," and the singing of Théresa.

A letter from Marseilles on the 5th inst. states that the celebrated tragedian, Ernesto Rossi, who was so much applauded in Paris in 1867, has recently given a most successful series of performances in the Théâtre du Gymnase, comprising *Hamlet* and *Otello*, and Alexandre Dumas' *Kean*.

Verdi arrived in Paris on June 6, as well as Mmes. Stoltz and Waldmann, and MM. Masini and Medini. He left a few days later for Vienna, to superintend the rehearsals of his "Requiem," and afterward, at the Imperial Theatre, those of "Aïda." Mme. Stoltz has just been engaged for next season at St. Petersburg.

The Paris Opéra Comique has resumed Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," with Mlle. Dalti as the heroine—a part rendered formidable by the admirable performance of Mme. Carvalho, but the former, remarks *Gaîgnani*, did not shrink from the risk, and we are bound to record that her courage was crowned by a legitimate success.

Mlle. Paola Marié, the Paris actress, who was lately playing at Bordeaux, was charged before the Tribunal of Police in that city with having insulted and struck a journalist, M. Blum, who, however, had withdrawn from the prosecution. The matter was taken up by the Law-officers of the Republic, and the accused, who did not appear, was sentenced to a fine of five francs and to pay all the costs, the court at the same time severely censuring her misconduct.

The theatre of Prince Humbert, at Florence, lately ran a risk of falling a prey to the flames. From some unknown cause a fire broke out in front of the stage, and quickly communicated itself to the curtain. The edifice would in all probability have been destroyed but for the fortunate circumstance that a set of curtains were rehearsing at the moment. The event happened in the daytime, and the riders, without waiting for the fire brigade, themselves worked the engine of the building so effectually that when the firemen arrived the danger had been reduced to very limited proportions.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Figaro* states that the benefit performance of Mme. Judic produced a sum of 20,000 francs. The stalls, which cost ten roubles, (seventy cents each,) were paid at least twenty-five. The artist also received three magnificent presents: a suite of diamonds worth 20,000 francs; a dart for the head-dress in brilliants, with a sapphire as large as a pigeon's egg, valued at 80,000 francs, and a diamond bracelet worth 32,000 francs. If to the above be added the 100,000 francs she received for her engagement, her private soirees, and other presents, it will be found that she made in six weeks sufficient for an income of 16,000 francs a year.

The following letter from the manager of the Paris Lyrique-Dramatique Theatre, is published by the journals:

PARIS, June 2.

MON CHER LAFARGUE: I give you an argument, entirely personal, but which is still of some importance as against the *droits des pauvres*. In seven months of management I have lost 13,570 francs, and I have paid to the Assistance Publique 33,263 francs. If that heavy tax was only reduced one-half, see what a difference it would make to my position. Do not these figures seem to you to plead eloquently in our favor? Yours, &c., CASTELLANO.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 21.—The trains to-night brought large numbers of delegates to the Democratic State and Congressional Convention, which meets here to-morrow. At a caucus to-night Gen. Samuel J. Anderson was agreed upon as presiding officer.

WORK RESUMED AT THE COAL MINES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 21.—The long looked-for resumption of work at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Companies' collieries at Sugar Notch, Wanamie, Hanover, Nanticoke, Empire, Diamond, Plymouth, Hollenback, and others took place this morning at a reduction of ten per cent. from the prices formerly paid. The six months' suspension in this region is now ended. The men of the Riverside Coal Company and individual operators also commenced work this morning.

A FARM SCHOOL FOR FREEDMEN.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE—QUALITY OF THE STOCK—THE REQUIREMENTS AND WORK IN-DOORS.

HAMPTON, Va., Friday, June 18, 1875.

No more important service can be done to the South than to send out among the people colored men who have been taught scientific farming, and who are capable of showing to others what a first-class farm is and how it should be conducted. Virginia above all needs a thorough renovation of its agriculture. The ordinary farming of the Southern States, both by blacks and whites, is careless and slovenly. The skillful use of manures and change of crops to renovate the soil; the introduction of the modern labor-saving machines, and the improvement of breeds of cattle, pigs, and poultry, are matters of immense importance to the Southern States.

It is characteristic of Gen. Armstrong's practical genius that he saw early how necessary a good farm school was in any comprehensive scheme for the education of the freedmen. The Hampton Institute is accordingly called a "Normal and Agricultural Institute"—a school to train teachers and farmers. The land belonging to the school includes 190 acres of low-lying ground near the salt water, on which the principal crops are vegetables and corn, and clover for fodder. There seem to be no pasture lands on the estate, and the cattle are all fed in yard from cut feed and steamed grain.

The colored students are divided into five squads, and these have each one day every week for labor on the farm, besides the half or whole of Saturday. Each scholar receives for wages from five to ten cents per hour. Every one is trained especially in market gardening, which in this region is the most profitable of all agricultural pursuits. So abundant have strawberries become by this season that it no longer pays to pick them, and two baskets are sold for five cents. But earlier in the Spring the Hampton Farm School sells hundreds of dollars' worth of asparagus and early fruit and vegetables. During the past year thirty-two varieties of seed have been imported from England and France and tried in this soil. Several varieties of the cabbage family have succeeded remarkably, such as Cape broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and white broccoli. Two crops of corn are produced in the year, which make excellent fodder. Thirty tons of clover were cut on the farm. About twenty acres are in wheat, and twenty-five acres in oats.

We examined the stock carefully. The school has been fortunate in receiving from friends in the North Alderney and Jersey heifers, Ayrshire cows, Chester pigs, and blooded stallions. The cows produce an average of twenty-seven gallons of milk per day, which is sold to the school and to the neighborhood. Fifty cattle and horses and colts were carried over the Winter. Forty-six hundred pounds of pork were supplied to the institute, and some hundred dollars' worth of pure Chester Whites and Essex small pigs were sold to breeders. The good stock here is improving the breeds through all this portion of Virginia.

In the barn we examined a small steam-engine, which supplies power for cutting fodder and heavy cornstalks, which are thrown into a metal-lined box and then steamed. While the feed is steaming the engine is employed in cutting up more stalks. By this process the supply of fodder is increased fully thirty per cent. and much hard labor saved.

On other portions of the farm there are the following goodly number of fruit-trees: 400 cherry, 800 peach, 500 dwarf pear, 200 standard, 500 Apple, 50 plum, 150 quince, 150 grapes. The financial results of the farm are very creditable to the manager, Mr. Albert Howe. His disbursements last year, including $2,950 paid as wages to the students, were $9,941 56, his receipts from sale of produce and beef, and hire of labor were $12,252 13, leaving a profit to the school of $2,310 57.

HOUSE AND MACHINE WORK.

Within the school buildings the colored girls are taught all branches of house-work and cooking, and they certainly keep the building in wonderful order. All scholars are required to bathe twice a week, and the girls are provided with bath-rooms in the hall. In one part of the basement is a printing office with a foreman, who looks like a scholar and philosopher. The young colored men here turn out capital work on one of Hoe's presses. The peculiarity of every portion of the Hampton Institute is that Gen. Armstrong's knowledge of men and the nature of the work have drawn to each department men and women peculiarly fitted for it.

The Hampton Farm School is thus sending out forty or fifty students every year to act as teachers in schools, or as foremen of plantations and farms, or to cultivate farms of their own. They will naturally become the leaders of their race. It is fortunate for the country that a college founded on such a sound, practical, and religious basis is thus supplying an educated class for the colored race of the South. No institution of education, or organization of benevolence, deserves better a rich support by both North and South. Scholarships of $70 a year will each, with what the students earn themselves, support a student for a year in this college. It would surely be a pleasure to many of our citizens to have each their scholar in this school for freedmen. C. L. B.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

APPREHENSION OF SERIOUS DIFFICULTY—A MAN-OF-WAR TO BE STATIONED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE—ARMED LAUNCHES TO BE SENT TO THREATENED POINTS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Gentlemen in official positions are apprehensive that unless prompt measures be taken in regard to the continued raids on the Texas border the United States and Mexico may become involved in serious difficulties. There is no doubt that the Mexican Government, as it has repeatedly informed our own in reply to frequent protest, is anxious for the removal of all causes that could possibly produce a conflict of arms between the two countries. But the border being far from the capital, it cannot exercise the desired control over the northern States of that Republic. Two years ago the Mexican Government protested against the invasion of its soil by Gen. McKenzie, in pursuit of Mexican raiders, but our Government could make no amends, and did not censure that officer, considering that the pursuit was justified by circumstances. The Army will now act promptly in protecting American citizens, assisted by such naval appliances as necessity may demand. The steamer Plymouth, Capt. Russell, has been ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande, whence the crew will proceed in armed launches to the points where their services will be required. The command on the border is entrusted to Gen. Ogden, in whom the Government has entire confidence, both as to his discretion and efficiency.

DEFALCATION OF A RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The result of an interview with Central Pacific Railroad authorities here, this evening, is the confirmation of the report of the defalcation of John Miller, Secretary of the Contract and Finance Company, to a large amount. An investigation will be instituted at once to ascertain the amount. Miller is in private custody here and expresses a hope of being able to make good the deficit.

THE RICHMOND KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21.—The Richmond Commandery of Knights Templar arrived here from Boston this morning, and were received by the St. John and Calvary Commanderies and entertained at an elegant collation at Howard Hall. Afterward the three commanderies took a special steamer for Rocky Point, where a Narragansett shore banquet is to be served.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

THE WILLIAMS COLLEGE CREW.

HOW THE MEN TRAIN—THE DIFFICULTIES AGAINST WHICH THEY HAVE TO CONTEND—THEIR DEPARTURE FOR SARATOGA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANSION HOUSE, WILLIAMSTOWN, } Monday, June 21, 1875. }

There are persons so ill informed and so perverse as to contend that Williamstown, this beautiful little retreat among the Berkshire Hills, belongs to Massachusetts. It may indeed have been a portion of that State in the eyes of map-makers; but to geographers who know their world it is one of the outlying possessions of New-York, having been annexed to us like Long Branch and Newport. The college is not large, for it numbers barely 150 students, but very many of our principal families send their sons to be graduated here. The Summer resort hotel is exactly like the college; it is by no means huge, yet it is a favorite sojourn during the heats of Summer of many of our best citizens. In fact, among the very large number who believe that those who live by the sea should during the hot spell fly to the mountains, and those who dwell in the interior plains ought to hasten to the sea-shore, there are many who divide their patronage between the Catskills and this very beautiful village among the Berkshire Hills. These two facts account for a circumstance which has been often alluded to in THE TIMES. The boys of Williams College have the same mingling of manliness and politeness which distinguishes Columbia. The lads from the rural districts may have more stamina than our city boys, but they certainly have less civility.

THE NAVY.

At Williams College the navy is on a sound basis, pecuniarily and morally, but the practice has been bad this year. The Hoosac River, though not exactly a Mississippi in size, is usually large enough for the purpose. But this year its waters have been very low, and the crew has not had quite as much work in the shell as could have been desired. Last year, it will be remembered that the Captain of the Williams boat was a man named Gunster, who, immediately on his debut upon the lake, was recognized as an admirable oarsman. He had the power to convince his brethren that the Hoosac would serve amply for practice water. They had been in the habit of going to Troy to row, and giving themselves much unnecessary grief and trouble about their want of opportunities. Gunster preached the Hoosac to them continually. He said "Let us do the best we can with what we have." And the result was that Williams, which had been last in the previous regatta at Springfield, was rated fourth at Saratoga. Unfortunately Gunster graduated last year, and was at once gathered in by the Atalanta Club, which is very busy recruiting among the college oarsmen. The mantle of Captain, when it fell from his broad shoulders, was voted to Mr. Gilbert, who had rowed with him, and he took upon himself the arduous business of fitting another crew from Williams for the waters of Saratoga. I cannot award him the meed of an unqualified success, because I believe the crew chosen by himself and Mr. Townsend, the Commodore, to be faulty in some respects.

Of the six, including Gilbert, who have been rowing together, three belonged to last year—Gilbert, Washburn, and Haynes. The new men are Schulte, Halsey, and Jewett. The weak men of the crew I believe to be Halsey and Jewett. The latter is six feet high, and weighs 175 pounds, having lost fifteen in the process of training. He is only eighteen years of age. Now, there is a very grave question as to whether a man of his age can do three miles of racing without injury to himself. The victory or defeat of the college crew is, in my opinion, a matter always to be subordinated to the health question. If Mr. Jewett, who is a magnificent specimen of muscularity to the eye, is too green for such a race, there must one of two things ensue. Either he will cease to row, and so make his crew come in last, or he will continue to row, at the risk of dying in the boat. This dilemma entirely depends upon his courage, and I believe him to be very determined and gritty. It is an unpleasant task to be compelled to write in this manner, but it seems to me a duty. The principle of this is the same that will be found in horse races, where horses have weight allowance according to their age, and where distances are graduated for two-year olds, three-year olds, and four year olds. And the same fact applies in a minor way to Halsey, who is nineteen, but very boyish and delicate in appearance. Still, it seems to me that his physique has more elasticity than that of Jewett, and will stand great exertion better.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE CREW.

The crew, according to the understanding of the Captain and Commodore at the present moment, will be composed as follows:

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow, Otto H. Schulte	20	5:09½	150
Port bow, Rufus H. Halsey	19	5:10	160
Starboard waist, W. K. Jewett	18	6:00	175
Port waist, Charles Gilbert	20	5:10½	165
Starboard stroke, J. H. Haynes	20	5:10½	160
Stroke, M. P. Washburn	20	5:09½	155
Substitutes, { W. L. Rich	21	5:11	150
	{ S. H. Reed	20	5:09½	154

Schulte is of the Class of '76, and comes from Newark, N. J. His inflated chest is 40, his biceps 13¼, and his forearm 11 inches. Mr. Schulte has remarkable endurance, is very long-winded, and has fine muscular development about the shoulders and back. He is very clear cut in the waist, and is, taking him altogether, of the precise build for success in athletic sports and feats of agility.

Halsey is of the Class of '77, and comes from Brooklyn, N. Y. His inflated chest measures 40, his forearm 12, and his biceps 13 inches. His lower limbs are remarkably developed, and when he is more mature he will be a very fine specimen of an athlete. At present he gives one the idea of softness, but this may be deception, and I am half tempted to believe that there is considerable elasticity about him, and great reserve strength. He is, however, boyish in look and manner, and hardly knows how to get out of himself what he has.

Jewett is from Columbus, Ohio, and of the Class of '78. His inflated chest is 42¾, his biceps 14¾, and his fore-arm 13 inches. His lower limbs are not so fine as those of Halsey, but his torso is magnificent, and his arms are superb. He is very much tanned by exposure to the sun, and looks as hard as nails. No one could possibly tell from his appearance that he was only eighteen; indeed, any one on seeing him would say: "There's the best man in the boat." If he could be kept back for another year, Williams College would gain by it.

Gilbert, the Captain, is of the Class of '76, and comes from Wilson, Conn. His chest measures 43 inches, his biceps 13½ inches, and his forearm 12 inches. He rowed last year in the same position, and did famously. He is a very honest puller, very sensible and good humored, makes a good Captain, and is greatly liked.

Haynes is of the Class of '76 and hails from Rowe, Mass. His chest measures 42 inches, his biceps 12 inches, and his forearm 11 inches. He is the oldest man in the boat, very hardy, and with good endurance, and a very honest puller.

Washburn is of the class of '77, and comes from Burton, Mass. His chest measures 40, his biceps 13½, and his forearm 11½ inches. He was also with the crew last year, and has matured and broadened considerably since the contest. I have not had a fair opportunity to see his stroke, therefore cannot judge of it, but the college generally applauds him highly.

When I arrived the crew had just received their new oars from Troy, having previously broken so many that they had not a set remaining. I walked down to the boat-house with them about 9 o'clock in the morning, and expected to see a fair exhibition of their style and powers. Unfortunately, when the oars came to be examined, it was discovered that they were 2 feet 2 inches too long, through a most exasperating blunder of the builder. As it was impossible to go out in the shell, they were dispatched in pairs in the pair-oar, taking with them a coxswain to steer and train at the same time. How they row in the shell of course I cannot say. In the pair-oar most of them caught the water slowly and seemed to hold it too much. They are, however, going on Monday to Boston, where Mr. Chandler, a graduate of 72, is going to train them. He has been to England, and believes himself to be in possession of a "rowing wrinkle." He may be, but I doubt it, for the following reason. There is no royal road to rowing. Get the thing down to the hard bed-rock of facts, and a six-oared shell is neither more nor less than a gigantic water insect with six long legs. Water insects with six legs move exactly as horses with four legs gallop. All the six are lifted at the same time, and come down at the same time. Now, the secret of rowing, if there is one, is to get a simultaneous stroke, and this can only be done by incessant practice. Every human being turned momentarily into a leg must act as one, recover together, strike the water together, go through it together, and recover again together. The stroke which everybody is trying to get, and which Cook, of Yale, has certainly acquired, is first a slow recover, to give the slowest-breathing man time to draw a full breath; next, an instantaneous dropping of the wrists, by which the oars are dropped into the water, (this is the catch,) and next, a very rapid stroke through the water at a very slight depth. The fatal errors to which men pulling this stroke are liable are, obviously, catching slowly and dipping the spoon of the oar too deep. Both these errors the Williams men have in the pair oar. Whether they have them in the shell is a matter I am unable to determine, because I did not see them; but the odds are very great that they have these defects magnified in the shell.

THE SLOW RECOVER.

People gabble about the slow recover as if that was all that had to be done. The present stroke is much harder to acquire than the old one, because the catch is so much quicker. The recover is the least part of the business. Captains pull about thirty-two to the minute, and think they have the new stroke. They have not even begun to get a glimmering of it. As soon as a Captain does get it, he will see that the one road to triumph is through incessant practice. The men must get as accustomed to each other as one's feet to one's old shoes. Personal magnetism is the one thing that will replace practice. There are men who magnetize the rest of the crew, and every man pulls with them in obedience to some law that we do not yet understand. Certain victories in the college regattas would be inexplicable were it not for this fact. Now one of the troubles of this crew is that they are deficient in this force, and they have had very little practice. Nominally they row twice a day, at 9 A. M. and at 3 P. M. But I have a suspicion that almost amounts to certitude that a good part of their practice time is spent on the bank. These things being so, their one chance will be their practice at Saratoga. They will go there about the 3d of July, and if they work very hard they may keep their place of last year. But I don't think there is any hope of that, and fear greatly that Williams this year will be about eighth or ninth. GAR.

A NORTH CAROLINA CENTENNIAL.

THE WHIG ASSOCIATION OF FAYETTEVILLE—THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT—A MISFORTUNE TO THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, June 17, 1875.

On Monday, the 21st inst., the people of Fayetteville, N. C., will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the "Whig Association," entered into by a number of the prominent patriots of that town and vicinity on June 20, 1775. The 20th this year comes on Sunday, and the celebration is, therefore, deferred until next day. The spot on which the meeting was held at which the "Association" was agreed to is now known as "Liberty Point." The original agreement of association, written by Robert Rowan and signed by those present, is now on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Raleigh. It is as follows:

THE ASSOCIATION, June 20, 1775.

The actual commencement of hostilities against the continent by the British troops, in the bloody scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston, the increase of arbitrary impositions from a wicked and despotic Ministry, and the dread of instigated insurrection on the Colonies by the cause sufficient to drive an oppressed people to the use of arms. We, therefore, the subscribers, of Cumberland County, holding ourselves bound by the most sacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens toward an injured country, and thoroughly convinced that, under our distressed circumstances, we shall be justified in resisting force by force, do unite solemnly under every tie of religion and honor, and associate as a band in her defense against every foe, hereby solemnly engaging that whenever our Continental or Provincial councils shall decree it necessary, we will go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety. This obligation to continue in full force until a reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and America, upon constitutional principles, an event we most ardently desire; and we will hold all those persons inimical to the liberties of the Colonies who shall refuse to subscribe to this association, and we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee respecting the purpose aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individual and private property.

(Signed,) Robert Rowan, Theophilus Evans, Lewis Barge, Thomas Moody, Maurice Nowlan, Joseph De Leapine, Lewis Powell, Arthur Council, Martin Lennard, John Oliver, George Fletcher, Charles Stephens, Walter Murray, William Herrin, David Evans, Robert Verner, John Elwell, David Dunn, Benjamin Elwell, Simon Bauday, Joseph Green, John Jones, Robert Green, Robert Council, Robert Carver, Samuel Carver, David Shepherd, Micajah Farrell, John Wilson, James Emmet, Aaron Varney, John Parker, Philip Herrin, James Gee, William White, Joshua Hadley, William Blacker, Samuel Hollingsworth, and William Carver.

A most remarkable development has occurred recently in connection with the "Grange movement" in this State, and it is likely to result in very serious damage to the progress of the Patrons of Husbandry in Virginia. It seems that some weeks ago certain firms in Lynchburg belonging to this agricultural order concocted and printed for secret distribution among their country brethren a circular asking for their exclusive custom, promising compensating advantages on their side. Before the circulars were sent out, however, the other merchants of that city got wind of the matter and denounced the circular as it deserved. This at once caused the Grange merchants to pause, for the exposure of their game of course wholly baffled it, and they endeavored to suppress and destroy their circular. Nevertheless, a copy was obtained by the other merchants, who have printed it, with their condemnatory resolutions, and circulated it widely. The *Patron*, the organ of the Grangers, published in this city, seeks to relieve its Lynchburg friends by declaring the circular to be a fraud and forgery, but, unfortunately, several of the Grange merchants of Lynchburg acknowledge that they signed it, but without clearly comprehending its import. Thus the matter stands at present, causing much discord among the Grangers and much mingled laughter and objurgation among outsiders. The effect cannot but be disastrous to the Patrons of Husbandry.

COSTLEY TO BE HANGED IN BOSTON ON FRIDAY.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—The questions of law raised in Costley's case on an application for a writ of error were to-day argued and decided in the Supreme Court. The petition was dismissed, all legal objections having been disposed of. Nothing remains except the execution of the death sentence, which is set for Friday of this week.

AN UPRISING OF LABORERS.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE CITY'S WORKING MEN.

COOPER INSTITUTE FILLED WITH DEPARTMENT LABORERS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS—AN EARNEST PROTEST AGAINST "STARVATION WAGES"—RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING MAYOR WICKHAM, JOHN KELLY, AND FITZ JOHN PORTER—ADDRESSES BY CHARLES W. BROOKE AND JAMES D. M'CLELLAND.

A mass-meeting of laborers in the employ of the Board of Public Works, and other departments of the Municipal Government, was held last night in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, to protest against the action of Mayor Wickham and some of the heads of departments in reducing the working men's wages from $2 per day to "starvation rates." The opinion having been freely expressed that any politician courageous enough to put in an appearance at the meeting would be the recipient of a greeting by no means flattering, none of the professional politicians remarkable for shiny hats, dyed mustaches, and vulgar jewelry, who generally occupy a conspicuous position at mass-meetings, were in attendance. By 8 o'clock the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the indignant but orderly laborers, who conducted themselves in a manner which might be imitated with benefit by more pretentious assemblages. Around the doors and along the aisles of the hall the hard-fisted "Short-hairs" stood in dense masses and exhibited the utmost interest in the proceedings. A force of about seventy policemen, under Capt. McCullagh, was posted through the hall and preserved admirable order. The prevailing sentiment of the meeting was that of intense and significant hostility to John Kelly, sarcastically styled "his Majesty," and his Lieutenant, Mayor Wickham, and unbounded enthusiasm toward ex-Senator James O'Brien and other friends of the laboring classes. The mention of the names of Kelly and Wickham during the evening was greeted with groans, hisses, and terrific howls from over 3,000 throats, while allusion to the services of Mr. O'Brien elicited cheers again and again repeated, half the audience at one time rising to their feet in the exuberance of their enthusiasm. With the exception of frequent sallies from the audience at the expense of Kelly, Wickham, and Fitz John Porter, the proceedings were very orderly, and concluded quietly at 9:30 o'clock. The speakers of the evening were Messrs. Charles W. Brooke and James D. McClelland, both of whom, although not unknown to politics, announced that they did not come to address the audience as politicians, but simply as taxpayers and citizens. Andrew Govan, a boulevard laborer, occupied the chair, and James Thorborn acted as Secretary. Sylvanus Haight, David J. Frohey, Michael Martin, John D. Billings, and Major Coyningham occupied seats on the platform with the laborers' Committee of Arrangements.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting, and called on the Secretary to read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The departments of the Government of the City of New-York have been fit, despite their earnest remonstrances, to reduce the wages of the working men employed thereunder, from $2 to $1 60 a day; and

Whereas, Two dollars are, in the present state of things, barely adequate for the decent support of the just dignity and reasonable comfort of an American workman, and that the reduction made but contemplates the degrading of his standard of living to that of the foreign pauper workman; and

Whereas, After respectful application and remonstrance to one official and another, exposing the hardships and injustice of our treatment, indifferently heard or contemptuously disregarded; and

Whereas, We are sure that it cannot be the desire of this liberal and enlightened community to force down the remuneration of labor to the extent of imperilling the decent maintenance and spirit of manliness and independence inseparable from it; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting demands that the responsibility for the attempted enslavement and degradation of the working men be placed upon appropriate shoulders, and that in John Kelly, who affects the leadership of the Democratic Party of this City, and who should measure the adequacy of the reward of labor and the workman from the standpoint of what he was, and not from what he is, we peculiarly recognize the instigator, the abettor, and the arrogant defender of this undemocratic policy of debasement, injustice, and oppression.

Resolved, That it would not have been discreditable to him, however repulsive to the ideas and tastes of the estimable gentlemen by whom he is at present openly and interestedly courted and covertly despised, to remember the class from which he sprung, and in which he struggled, and by whose partiality, ungratefully requited, he was lifted to position and wealth.

Resolved, That while Mayor Wickham is entitled to his share of the responsibility, it is of scarcely perceptible quantity, as it is hardly reasonable to regard a gentleman who is solely the political and official creation of Mr. John Kelly as being in this and the other of his official acts other than the simple and passive instrument of that gentleman.

Resolved, That while the working men are paid at the rate of $1 60 a day, Mr. Wickham is paid at about the rate of $32 a day, not including Sundays; and, while we readily acquiesce in the recognition of the existence of the difference in compensation in different employments required by economic principles, we deliberately assert, in the face of this intelligent community, and of John Kelly, that we fail to detect in Mr. Wickham or in Mr. Kelly, or in both combined, that superior fitness or that adaptation by reason of superior intelligence, education, statesmanlike ability or executive experience, or skill, or of other high qualifications for the position of Chief Executive of this City, or such a considerable demand for their services by this community over others quite as capable within it as to account for the high price paid for those gentlemen and the great disparity between their remuneration and that of the remonstrants herein.

Resolved, That we repudiate with abhorrence the attempted application of the principle involved in the claim of Mr. Kelly, that because some unconscionable employers of labor enforce the payment to their hands or a trifle less per day than the amount of our reduced wages that we should be assisted therewith.

Resolved, That we believe that the people and taxpayers of this City are in sympathy with this movement and that they chivalrously discountenance this pretense of economy in public affairs, which is confined in its application to a class not able to bear or resist its effects.

Resolved, That his Majesty John Kelly be requested to abdicate his leadership, as he has survived his usefulness.

The mention of the names of Kelly and Wickham during the reading of the resolutions was greeted with storms of hisses and groans, and threats of vengeance on election day. On being put to a vote, the resolutions were carried unanimously.

THE ADDRESSES.

The Chairman then introduced Counselor Charles W. Brooke, who said that although his little experience had taught him that all tough, old-fashioned axioms were apt to grow trite and worn out, yet in the daily walks of life no axiom remained so fresh and new and fraught with greater interest to all of them than that Scriptural one, "the laborer is worthy of his hire." [Applause.] He had heard somebody pass a remark upon his profession, and would beg to say that all laborers were worthy of their hire, whether the labor performed was mental or physical. He had always demanded for his labor what he was glad they now did—fair and square recompense for honest toil. All, no matter what position in life they were placed in, deserved fair recompense for their services; but what right had any man to demand ample hire, unless he was willing to allow the same privilege to another? The subject which they had met to discuss was one of great interest. He did not speak to them as a politician. He had never held office, never aspired to it, and did not ask for one. He had his right hand and brain, and if he could not earn his living he would never supplicate for one. [Applause.] It had recently been suggested that the laborers were being paid too much money; that their labor was not worth the traditional $2 per day, and that the tax-payers were anxious to economize by depriving the laborer of twenty per cent. of his wages. The American people were fair, just, and generous, and if economy was to be introduced in the community, they should strike the first blow at the source of power. Was this reduction of the laborers' wages generous or American? In any ten men, no matter what their vocation or how far removed from the laboring classes, who may be asked about this reduction from an American point of view, nine would indignantly denounce it. Was it just? The figures of the salaries paid to the City officials would speak for themselves. The City paid to legal counsel, heads of departments, and Commissioners, excluding all salaries under $2,000 a year and the salaries of the Judges and District Attorney, salaries amounting to $769,600 per year. If this sum were reduced twenty per cent. instead of reducing the miserable wages of the laborers at the same rate, it would give $154,870, which, at $2 per day, would pay the wages of 484 laborers for the year. [Applause.] If they really meant economy let them commence at the fountain head and the people would be with them. But if they laid their hands on the City Treasury and paid themselves large salaries, while cutting down the wages of the laborers, then he and all other citizens would be opposed to them. The great and important Finance Department of the National Government, which disbursed over $50,000,000 in circulation through the country, was not governed by four or five Commissioners at exorbitant salaries who met to reduce the poor laborers' salaries, but by one man of probity, ability, and intelligence, selected to fulfill the duties. Such was also the case in the Navy Department, the Department of the Interior, and in the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the United States. Why should the Municipality of the City of New-York squander $270,000 a year on worthless Commissioners and dare to reduce the laborers' wages twenty per cent.? [Applause.] Has New-York greater, or did it require more officers and the display of more money, than the National Government? It was an insult to the intelligence of every American. If they wanted economy and fair play let the Legislature strike at the root, remembering that the laborer was worthy of his hire, and was the source of all political power. Every legislator as the capital, every municipal officeholder in the City, owed his position to the dictatorial power of the laborer, and without his consent no party could come into power. [Applause.] This reduction on the part of the officeholders was unfair to the men who placed them in power. At the outset of the last campaign, when he went through the City advocating their support for Tammany Hall, [hisses,] he was promised that the patronage won would be given to the laboring classes. He did not think that Tammany Hall itself was so much to blame for the ingratitude shown to the men who had won its battles. It was the misguided and misgoverned leaders who should be held to answer. [Applause.] Whatever organization, no matter whether Democratic or Republican, had the laborers arrayed against it, would be buried. No power or party could last unless it recognized the fundamental basis of our government,—[applause,]—unless it recognized, according to the Constitution of the United States that as all men are born free and equal so all men who toil should demand for toil its equivalent, it could not survive. When the leaders, from under mahogany tables laden with the choicest delicacies, told them: "We, who are in the receipt of large salaries will not touch them or lighten the load of the tax-payers by reducing them a cent; but we will take forty cents a day—petty, mean and contemptible act—from the laboring men," [prolonged applause,] and then say they did it in the interst of the tax-payers, the speaker, as a humble citizen, raised his hand against it in solemn protest. [Applause.] Who were the taxpayers? [A voice—"We are."] The real estate of the City of New-York was assessed at $1,200,000,000. Were the tax-payers such idiots as to demand a reduction of wages which would have the effect of depreciating their real estate? [No, no.] As the men who employ the City's laborers were placed in position by politics, the Legislature should step in and regulate the wages of the laborer. A few years ago a bill was passed in the Legislature regulating the wages of the City laborers at $2 per day. That bill had been introduced and passed by ex-Senator James O'Brien. [Prolonged applause.] In concluding, he hoped that he had succeeded in demonstrating that the laborers were the foundation of political power, wherever it be. They had the right to demand a fair equivalent for a fair day's work, and if they had been betrayed by those in whom they trusted, the men guilty of violating such pledges would meet their just condemnation. If the laborers had union in their ranks reduction would in a few days be a thing of the past. [Applause.]

Mr. James D. McClelland also delivered a speech forcibly denouncing Kelly, Wickham, and the entire "kid-gloved" and "Swallow-tailed" Democracy for their action in reducing the laborers' wages. The remarks of the speaker called forth the utmost enthusiasm, and at the conclusion of his speech, the meeting sojourned in an orderly manner.

LETTER FROM HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

The following letter from Hon. Fernando Wood was handed to the reporters, but not read:

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note asking me whether I approve of the reduction of the pay of workingmen on the public works from $2 to $1 60, I have no hesitation in saying I do not. I am opposed to the reduction that has been made in the men's wages on several grounds, viz.:

First—Because $2 is no more than a fair and just compensation for a day's hard work at manual labor.

Second—Because the public welfare requires that the poor man who is willing to work shall be employed at wages which will enable him to live.

Third—Because it is false economy to make a reduction in the compensation of a class who can render an equivalent in several ways for any wages allowed to them.

Fourth—Because if reduced pay is necessary, it should be made applicable to all public employes, from the highest to the lowest, including those who receive $10,000 per year as well as the laboring man at $2 per day.

For these reasons, and for others I could state, I am in favor of continuing $2 per day to the working men on the public works, and as I am one of the largest taxpayers of this City, I am not disinterested in any burden which is imposed by the present rate of wages.

Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

THE SOCIETE ALSACE-LORRAINE.

ITS THIRD ANNUAL MEETING—THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT — ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The third annual meeting of the Société Alsace-Lorraine was held last night at the Hotel Brunswick, Mr. Joseph Strauss, the President, in the chair. Mr. Strauss read a report of the action of the society during the past year. According to the report 130 persons had been fed and furnished with lodgings and employment. 20 of whom also received assistance in money or clothing; 82 persons were fed and furnished with lodgings, of whom 22 were assisted with money; 46 persons were fed and furnished with lodgings and forwarded to the interior; 127 were furnished with employment, the greater number of whom also received assistance in money; 113 persons were assisted with money; 41 persons were attended by the physicians of the society, and furnished with medicine; 10 persons were sent to their points of destination; 5 persons were furnished with clothing; 19 persons were transferred to the City hospitals; and 28 persons were sent home, 16 of whom were sent entirely at the expense of the society. In all a total of 661 persons were assisted during the past year. These, with the 1,229 persons assisted prev ously, make a grand total of 1,890 assisted since May 30, 1873. The above do not include the emigrants coming from all parts of France, and the thousands coming from Alsace-Lorraine, who were assisted with advice and information at the office of the society and by its agent at Castle Garden. Lost baggage belonging to emigrants has also been found, and in many cases persons guilty of defrauding emigrants arrested at the instance of the officers of the society. The collections during the year amounted to $1,218 88, the disbursements to $4,859 53. The gross receipts since the organization of the society are been $17,364 13, and the gross expenditures $16,065 06, leaving a balance in favor of the society of $1,299 07. In concluding his report the President took occasion to thank the gentlemen connected with the society for their efficient services, and the Commissioners of Emigration and the New-York press for kindness and attention showed to it.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, with the following result: Board of Trustees—Joseph Strauss, President; L. Dezarnaud, First Vice President; J. Tarter, Second Vice President, and Joseph Blum and A. H. Alker, Treasurer. A. D'Ouville; Secretary, Paul De Lusan; Examining Committee, Francis Gournay and P. J. Pfannuller; Counsel, A. H. Alker, Charles W. Brooke, and John R. Dos Passos; Physicians to the Society, Drs. Mourraille, Chauveau, Goubleu, and Larrieu; Druggists to the Society, Messrs. Soussol, Walsh, Cools, and Gaillard. On motion of Mr. J. Tarter, a resolution thanking the officers of the society for their services during the past year, was unanimously adopted. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sunday-school Association was held last evening at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Mr. E. C. Wilder, presiding. The services, which were very interesting, were prefaced with a prayer, by Mr. Henry Brewster, after which Mr. E. C. Wilder read selections from the fifty-fifth and fifty-ninth chapters of Isaiah. Rev. William R. Davis, of Brooklyn, delivered an address on the manner in which children should be dealt with in order to better make them understand the efforts which are being made in their behalf by the Sunday-school teachers. The anthem, "The Lord is my Shepherd" was then sung by Miss Finch, assisted by the choir of the Broadway Tabernacle, after which Rev. Dr. Robinson, of this City, spoke briefly on the work accomplished at the Convention of Sunday-school Teachers, held recently at Syracuse. The meeting closed with the singing of the anthem, "As Pants the Hart," Dr. Robinson offering up the benediction.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church met yesterday at the Synod Rooms, No. 34 Vesey street, for organization. S. R. W. Heath, of Newark, was elected President; Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, Vice President; Rev. O. E. Cobb, Recording Secretary; Rev. Jacob West, Corresponding Secretary; and John R. Smith, Treasurer. An executive committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed: Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, S. R. W. Heath, Rev. William Ormiston, Hon. John W. Furlon, Rev. John H. Duryea, Samuel B. Stewart, Rev. Isaac Riley, and Rev. John R. Smith. The annual report for the past year shows the whole amount received in the treasury to be $32,922 82. Aid has been extended to fourteen church enterprises, and eighty existing churches and missions were aided. The number of Sabbath-schools reported is ninety-four, with 7,551 scholars. Four churches have assumed their own support. There is an indebtedness of $14 000 to the account of the church-building fund, and the amount paid from this fund is $21,308 23.

THE NORFOLK BLUES AT HOME.

NORFOLK, June 21.—The blue and the gray mingled and joined hands this afternoon to welcome home from Boston the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues. They were met by a battalion of marines with the marine band, the City Guard, Fire Department, and a vast concourse of enthusiastic citizens. Speeches were made by Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, Col. Walter H. Taylor, and others, testifying to the cordial and spontaneous ovation they received at the hands of the Boston people.

YOUNG AND THE JAMES BROTHERS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—It is understood that Young and the James brothers, whose exploits at Gad Hill and other points in Missouri and Kansas have created such a sensation, are at present in Kentucky. Anticipating an attack, the officers of the various banks in the section where the desperadoes are lurking have placed guards over their vaults.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S TREASON

HIS EXAMINATION BY TAMMANY DISCIPLINARIANS.

HE IS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PEACE OF THE PARTY—MORRISSEY IN HARMONY WITH TAMMANY HALL BUT OPPOSED TO ITS MANAGEMENT—HE HAS NOT TALKED WITH PEOPLE OUTSIDE REGARDING THE POLICY OF TAMMANY—HIS OPINIONS ON THE LABOR QUESTION—HE ADVISES THE COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE TO DISSOLVE AND NOT ANNOY PEOPLE—HE SAYS THAT HE WILL NOT RESIGN TILL HE GETS READY.

John Morrissey, who had been directed to appear before the Tammany Hall Committee on Discipline to answer a charge of treason and conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the party, walked into one of the rooms on the first floor of the Fourteenth street wigwam yesterday, a few minutes before 4 P. M., and asked of several persons who were lounging there if "that was the trial room." He was informed that the Committee on Discipline was not then in session, but would be soon. The members of the committee subsequently assembled in the basement of the building, and Morrissey and other members of the General Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District, of which Morrissey is the leading spirit, were informed that the disciplinary body were in order for their examination. Morrissey, on his appearance before the tribunal, asked that members of the press should be admitted. The committee positively refused to accede to this reasonable request, and the meeting was conducted in secrecy. The reporters, however, succeeded in obtaining a full and accurate account of the proceedings from several persons who were present, who believed that Morrissey had made good answers to all the questions propounded to him. William A. Boyd presided at the inquisition, and Maurice J. Power, the protégé of "Boss" Kelly, acted as Secretary.

When Morrissey was arraigned before the committee the Chairman wished to know what was the condition of his district. Morrissey said that there was no change of importance. The following questions were then asked by Boyd, the Chairman, and answered by Morrissey:

Boyd—Is there any disaffection in your District Committee?

Morrissey—Ask the members of it present and they will answer.

Boyd—Are you in harmony with Tammany Hall?

Morrissey—I have always been in harmony with Tammany Hall, except when I was expelled from it by the Ring in 1870. I am in harmony with Tammany Hall now, but I am opposed to its management.

Boyd—In what way?

Morrissey—I am opposed to the way in which patronage has been distributed. A Committee on Patronage was appointed five months ago. It called upon the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works to consult with them in relation to the distribution of patronage. The Mayor promised to send the names of persons to be appointed as heads of bureaus to the Committee on Organization, which was to name persons to fill these places. He, as a member of the Committee on Patronage, so reported to the Committee on Organization. The names for appointment to heads of bureaus were never sent to the Committee on Organization, and all the places have been filled. The Committee on Patronage has never been called together, and has never made any report. Mr. Kelly is Chairman of that committee, and I have never been advised as to any appointment made since Jan. 1, with the exception of four appointments made from my own district.

Boyd—Have you ever taken any part in the defeat of bills in Albany during the past Winter?

Morrissey—Will you please specify the bills?

Boyd—The Costigan bill.

Morrissey—I was in Albany when it was introduced. I saw Gov. Tilden in regard to it. He said that he was opposed to the bill because it transferred patronage from one department to another. I saw the bill was going to make a split between the Governor and the Mayor, and that it would injure the party very much. I telegraphed to Mr. Kelly to come to Albany, as I thought he would be able to settle all disagreements between Messrs. Tilden and Wickham. I told Mr. Kelly in my dispatch that if he could not come on that night I would have the bill recommitted until he did come. Mr. Kelly telegraphed back in answer that I should tell Speaker McGuire to push the bill. McGuire did, and this caused the first disagreement between him and the Governor.

Boyd—Did you oppose the Civil Justice bill?

Morrissey—I voted against the bill in the Committee on Organization. I thought that it was an outrageous measure, as it took away from the people the right of franchise, for if it became a law they could not vote for the Civil Justices.

Boyd—Have you talked with people outside of the organization about its management and policy?

Morrissey—I have not.

Boyd—Did you know of Justice Clancy's resolution on the question of reducing the wages of laborers?

Morrissey—I did not; but I would have voted for it. The reduction of the laborers' wages is all a fraud. When the Commissioners set to work to reduce the wages paid to people employed by the City, they should commence by reducing their own salaries and those of officers under them. It will then look as though they meant to establish an economical government. The first thing the heads of departments did was to cut down the wages of laborers. The idea of the Commissioners was to reduce a laboring man's wages $96 a year, when they only earn about $500, taking rainy days into account; and ninety-five per cent. of the laborers of the City are Democrats.

A few other questions were asked, and Morrissey finally said that the Committee on Discipline might as well dissolve, and cease to annoy people by bringing them down from Harlem and up-town, to the neglect of their business, if they had attained the object for which it was got up, which was to reach the Eleventh District. The committee, he said, might as well make up a report for his expulsion, as he was not going to resign until he was ready. He was willing, he said, to stand up in the General Committee of Six Hundred and answer for any act of his in the organizat on during the last three years which might be regarded as disloyal. Mr. Kelly, who charged him with conspiracy, could criticise his acts, and he [Morrissey] would criticise Kelly's, and the General Committee would decide as to who was right and who was wrong. His business in Albany during the Winter, he said, was not to make combinations with Republicans in regard to the Special Sessions and Civil Justices bills, in violation of resolutions passed by Tammany Hall during the past three years, in opposition to any such combinations with any opposition party. Morrissey was then allowed to depart, and Augustus Schell and all the members of the Eleventh Assembly District General Committee, except three, were severally examined. Mr. Schell and the rest stated, in answer to the questions asked, that there was no disaffection in the District Committee.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SUMMER BOARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was pleased to see in one of your issues for last week an article upon the reduced price of country board for the present season. This reduction, as I judge from advertisements in half a dozen papers, has taken place very generally throughout the country; not only in out-of-the-way villages and farm-houses, but also at well known and popular places of resort. We regret to say, however, that it has not yet reached Newport, and we suggest that your admirable editorial be printed as a tract and distributed through the numberless boarding places of this very charming, but exceedingly high-priced, town. Without any disparagement to the publications of the American Tract Society, we venture to say that hardly one of them is calculated to do as much immediate and practical good as your plain-spoken and timely words; for, while this most reasonable reduction has taken place elsewhere, keepers of boarding-houses at Newport show no disposition to make the slightest change in their prices. To a person fresh from a first-class city hotel, it is rather amusing to be shown small, scantily-furnished rooms, with low ceilings, and windows that will not open from above, and to be told that for these (without any bathing arrangements, moreover, for one is expected to take all his baths in the sea,) he must pay quite as much as he would be charged at a New-York or Boston hotel. In addition to this, he is frequently offered a private parlor at an exorbitant price, and almost compelled to take it, because of the one little parlor which is all that is usually provided for the thirty or forty boarders. This matter of the private parlor is ludicrous, as well as provoking. The assurance with which mine host demands $20 or $30 per week for a small room, furnished with sofas so low that you can with difficulty descend to them, or chairs with backs so sloping that only the experience of an entire Summer would teach you how to get into them, is to me truly amusing, and has led me to a number of philosophical conclusions as to the amount of "push" which a man needs to enable him to get on in the world, and also as to where we are to look for instructors in this very important modern science in case we need to establish a Professorship thereof at Yale or Harvard.

But there must be a remedy for the evil of high prices here as elsewhere, and the sooner people refuse to pay them the sooner will these arrogant landlords descend to more reasonable rates.

VIATOR.

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, June 14, 1875.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL VETOED.

ITEMS IN IT OBJECTED TO—THE WILLARD ASYLUM AND THE ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

Gov. Tilden objects to the following items in the act making appropriations for certain expenses of Government and supplying deficienc

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened yesterday, Monday, June 21, with the following sales, all legal, under foreclosure orders of the Supreme Court:

By B. P. Fairchild, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement house, with lot, 26x75, on Jackson street, north east corner of Front street, sold for $17,375, to John Haden and William Winans, plaintiffs.

By William Kennelly, Daniel Brown, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick store and tenement, with lease of lot, 25.5x90, on Third avenue, south-east corner Sixty-third street, sold for $10,500 to B. F. McGinn, plaintiff; lease dated May 1, 1868, for a term of twenty years with renewals. Present ground rent $1,000 per annum.

By George H. Scott, A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, four lots, together forming a plot in size 100x100.8, on West Eightieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Twelfth avenue; sold for $20,000 to John C. Johnson.

At Saville, Long Island, June 19, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold by order of heirs to close estate of J. R. Manly, deceased, a farm of 100 acres of land for $13,500 to Edward R. Wilbur.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all except when noted taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of Thomas Connell, deceased, of the following valuable City property; one house, with lot 25.8 by 76.6, No. 323 Broome street, south-west corner of Chrystie street; two lots, each 24.8 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 49.5 feet north of Twenty-seventh street; five lots, forming a plot in size 100.5 by 85 on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-fourth street; one lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 85 feet west of Madison avenue; four lots, each 25.3 by 100, on Ninth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and four lots, 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, a similar sale to close estate of James Fitzpatrick, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 210 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-first street, north side 120 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, a similar sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 90, on Beekman place, west side, 57 feet south of East Fiftieth street. Also at James M. Remsen's Hotel, Jamaica, Long Island, at 2 o'clock, Executor's sale, to close estate of James Weeden, deceased, of the following farm property at Jamaica, Long Island: One farm, containing about forty-three acres, fronting on Jamaica turnpike; also, two acres, fronting on the South-side Railroad, near the village depot; two farms, of fifty acres each, at Foster's Meadow, in the town of Hempstead, and twelve and a half acres, fronting on the South-side Railroad, near Glendale, Long Island.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, south side, 475 feet east of Tenth avenue; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 50.5 feet south of East Forty-third street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, to close an estate, of a homestead, with six to twelve acres of land, known as the late residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, located on the Boston boulevard, between the villages of Mamaroneck and Rye.

By Orville G. Bennett, public auction sale of ten lots, each 20 by 75 on Second avenue, west side being the entire front between Ninth and Tenth streets, Brooklyn, Long Island.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Port Morris, on the ground at 2 o'clock, sale by order of the heirs of Levinus Austin, deceased, of twenty-six lots, each 25 by 100, on north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, commencing at the north-east corner of the Southern boulevard, and Twenty-six lots on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, commencing at the south-east corner of Prospect street, also on the premises at 4 o'clock, a public auction sale of one two-story and attic frame house, with plot 100 by 200, fronting on West Farms road, adjoining the property of T. A. Vyse, Jr., Morrisania, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JUNE 21.

NEW-YORK.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, Jackson st., n. e. corner of Front st., lot 26x75 .... $17,375

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brick store, tenement and, lease of lot, 3d av., s. e. corner of 63d st., lot 25.5x90; lease dated May 1, 1868, term 20 years, with renewals, present ground rent, $1,000 per annum $10,500

By George H. Scott.

4 lots West 88th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th av., each 25x100.8, sold in one parcel $20,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 19.

Denman st., n. e. corner Terrace place, 180x236.10, to Gouverneur st., thence 100.6 to Terrace place, thence 247.11, Morrisania; L. S. and A. C. Quackenbush to H. H. Craigie	nom.
Same property, H. H. Craigie to G. W. Beale	25,000
13th st., s. s., 322 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16x103.3; N. Sonneberg to L. Schloss	10,600
14th st., s. s., 171 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; C. H. Hildreth, Referee, to S. Therry	12,500
19th st., n. s., 516.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x92; B. A. Mygales to Rafael Castaneda	14,000
52d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; L. J. Phillips to I. L. Simmonds	62,500
74th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x102.2; E. C. Kipsey to Mary D. Hoffman	50,000
78th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 75x102.2; Charlotte, wife of P. Seebald, to E. Brosemer	45,000
87th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.8; B. Havanagh to R. Cook	14,600
98th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; P. J. Seiter to J. Schlesinger	8,000
105th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 7 x 100.11; C. Price, Referee, to W. Odell, mortgages $11,000	250
111th st., s. s., 573.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.10x100.11; C. H. Huntenburg to D. Westfall and A. Hahn	5,500
134th st., n. s., 231.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x99.11; E. Sandford, Referee, to S. Phillips, mortgages $7,000 and interest	1,150
Lexington av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 69th st., 20x78; W. P. Leonard, Referee, to Louisa J., wife of D. Morgan	14,500
6th av., e. s., 35.2 ft. n. of 31st st., 19.6x80; J. Schlesinger to Barbara, wife of P. J. Seiter	34,000

LEASES RECORDED.

East 4th st., No. 62, with bar, fixtures, &c., five years, per year	$1,200
1st av., No. 423, five years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—TO a private family, on the banks of the Hudson, one hour from New-York—A country seat of unsurpassed beauty and elegance; grounds, about forty acres; mansion large; rooms numerous—drawing-room, boudoir, dining-room, library, reception room, billiard room, large butler's pantry, wide halls, conservatory, &c., on parlor floor; large river front, boat and bathing houses, macadamized roads and walks, lawn sloping to the water edge; abundance of fruit, both out and under glass; stable, coach-house, lodge, laundry, &c., &c.; water-works complete for house and outbuildings; gas throughout the mansion. Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed; balance in easy payments; own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON RIVER—To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property comprises six acres of land, with the first-class brick dwelling erected thereon. The house contains all modern improvements, has wide piazzas front and rear, and is suitable for a Winter or Summer residence, or for a hotel or college. The land extends from Broadway to the Hudson River, with water grant on the same. The place is supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, garden, &c.; also large stable and carriage-house, and is about five minutes' walk from the depot. The location and neighborhood are unrivaled. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine street.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, elegant homestead and valuable real estate in Westchester County, between Mamaroneck and Rye, on the Boston Boulevard, and within about ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison. Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the most reasonable terms, the spacious house, late the residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, suitable for hotel, school, or residence, with six to twelve acres, stable, conservatory, and grapery, and also two plots of about two and a half and four acres each.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LET EVERY MAN OWN REAL ESTATE

Peremptory Sale of Forty-one Lots.

GEO. HOBART SCOTT, AUCTIONEER, will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe, and Fowler, Attorneys,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M.,

The property comprising most of the block bounded by 1st av., East River, and 100th and 101st sts.

These lots will in five years be surrounded by houses and have quadrupled in value. This is the last opportunity to get cheap lots in New-York City.

NO RESERVE.

Terms easy. For particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st., or to the attorneys, Drexel Buildings, Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York. PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE. MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND GROUNDS AND 250 SUPERB LOTS IN ELIZABETH, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, BROAD and PRINCE STS., (1,000 feet north of UNION DEPOT, adjoining Chancellor Williamson's,) THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

The property includes the entire front on BROAD ST., WEST SIDE, between Prince st. and Parker road, all the unoccupied lots on both sides of WESTMINSTER AND UNION AVS., between Prince st. and Parker road, including the superb corners opposite the WESTMINSTER AND BAPTIST Churches, and adjoining Chancellor Williamson's, IRVINGTON AV. AND OTHER STREETS, AND THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND GROUNDS known as the homestead of Mr. Amory, having a front of 441 feet on SALEM AV., with a depth of over 500 feet, running through to WESTMINSTER AV. The grounds are filled with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. The mansion is large and complete and contains all modern improvements. The location is the CHOICEST IN THE CITY, and is surrounded by the residences of the oldest and best citizens, in close proximity to schools and churches, and only half a mile from Union Depot. Ground sandy and neighborhood perfectly healthy. Also, THREE-STORY FACTORY AND STORES AND LOTS, Nos. 205 to 209 Morris av., near Union Depot. Terms easy. Particulars and maps of J. A. FAY, JR., State Bank Building, Elizabeth, N. J., and of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. EXECUTORS' SALE. HOUSES AND LOT, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STS.; ALSO LOTS ON MADISON AV. AND 54TH ST.; 120TH ST. AND 9TH AV., OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Thos. Connell, deceased:

BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.—The brick and frame houses and lot No. 323 Broome st., south-west corner of Chrystie st.

MADISON AVENUE.—Two lots, west side, 49.5 feet north of 27th st.

MADISON AVENUE.—Five lots south-west corner of Madison av. and 54th st., with one lot in the rear, on 54th st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Four lots, north side, 100 feet east of 9th av.

NINTH AVENUE.—Four lots, south-east corner of 9th av. and 121st st., and opposite the Morningside Park.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOT ON 118TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of James Fitzpatrick, deceased,

118TH ST.—The Lot of Land, situate on the northerly side of 118th st., commencing 210 feet east of 5th av., 25 by 100.11.

WILLIAM J. KANE, Attorney, No. 243 Broadway. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET LOW FOR THE SUMMER.—LARGE, roomy house on the banks of the Hudson, opposite Catskill. Boating, bathing, and fishing near the house. Fine mountain and river view. Apply to Dr. J. A. LANSING, No. 34 Vesey st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIDENCE at Elizabeth, with garden, grounds, &c., in excellent order and ready for immediate occupation; a delightful residence either for Summer or Winter. Address M. E. P., Box No. 340 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT, AT EXTREMELY LOW RATE—A first-class country residence, forty minutes' drive from Stamford (Conn.) Depot. Apply to GILBERT SPAULDING, Real Estate Agent, Stamford, Conn.

TO RENT AT LONG BRANCH.—THE FURnished cottage of Bishop Simpson; rent for the season $800. For full particulars address or inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

OF THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT, ON south side of the street, between 30th and 50th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Address, giving lowest price for cash, ALBERT JAMES, Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., Swedish and French female and male servants only, all Protestants. MAURICE LINDVUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is capable of taking care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and several others; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 239 East 26th st., top floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A French girl; speaks English well; is a good seamstress and used to care of children; is a very neat, pleasant girl; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and assist in the laundry; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address A. J., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country. Call for three days at No. 15 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and will do fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 314 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO ASSIST WITH the washing, or to mind children, by a young girl; no objections to the country. Can be seen at her last place, No. 236 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A reliable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a nice sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 739 6th av., candy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or maid to a lady or child; good references. Apply at No. 326 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 327 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl as waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; can be highly recommended; has lived with a family several years. No. 30 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and assist with children; good City references. Call at No. 9 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a strictly private family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 119 East 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; is highly respectable, willing, and obliging; can go well recommended. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and fine washer, with good City references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing and waiting; City or country; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A GOOD family cook; meats, game, fish, pastries, &c.; makes excellent soups; can do up nice made dishes; makes excellent bread and biscuit; is willing and obliging; five years' best City references from last place; City or country; sober, honest, and very neat. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a steady, reliable woman who is a good cook in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; will assist with the washing if required; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups, ice-cream, and butter; would go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 301 East 26th st., in the crockery store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED woman; good cook, washer, ironer, and general house-work; for City or country; with good references. Seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELSH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook and a steady, reliable woman; for hotel or Summer boarding-house or steam-boat; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as first-class cook in a private family, who understands all kinds of French cooking; the other as waitress, who is a good washer and ironer; both have the best City references. Call at No. 162 East 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent pastry maker; would take charge of milk and butter; country preferred; best references. Call at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands the business perfectly in all its parts; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family, as an excellent cook; is a good washer and ironer; has best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEUE; AN ACCOMplished cook, with several years' references, and is a good baker; first-class in every respect; hot and cold. Can be seen at No. 1,223 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; good City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 310 West 16th st., room No. 15.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS cook, or cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; has best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 211 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is thoroughly experienced; will be found reliable; first-class City reference. Call at No. 101 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT CANAdian woman as first-class cook; would go a short distance in the country; will assist with coarse washing; good reference. Call at No. 323 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in the washing; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 175 8th st., between Henderson and Grove sts., Jersey City.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO WORK BY the day, week, or month; City or country; good references. Call at No. 020 West 46th st., three stairs, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; will go to a boarding-house or hotel; is a first-class pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SHE IS A good cook and a capable washer and ironer, or general house-work; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; either City or country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 33 West 49th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A CORDON BLEU EXPERIENCED IN all styles of cooking, baking, and dessert making; City or country; good wages wanted. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a small private family; no objection to coarse washing; best City reference. Call at or address No. 300 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook or pastry cook; can give eight years' reference. Apply at No. 226 7th av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a mother and daughter; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; the other as laundress and chamber-maid, or would do the work of a small family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 33 5th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; understands soups, meats, game, desserts, and is a good baker; would go to the country with a family for the Summer; City references. Call or address No. 897 8th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, who can take charge of milk and butter; is a good baker and a first-class cook, with good recommendations; country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a first-class family; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 255 5th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT PERson as first-class cook in a private family; best City references; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 413 East 17th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 200 Waverly place, between Charles and West 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private boarding-house; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 Waverley place, between Charles and West 10th sts.

COOK, &c.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO WASH AND iron in a private family; City or country; by a neat, faithful, competent woman with excellent City reference. Call at 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—AS COOK AND TO WASH AND IRON or to do house-work in the country, by a neat, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A SWISS WOMAN—A PERFECT COOK—in hotel or first-class private house. Apply at No. 18 Eldridge st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 147 East 21st st.

COLORED SERVANTS—AT TITUS' AGENCY. Established 1858; best in the City. No. 142 West 3d st., (formerly Amity st.,) one door from 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like to make a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; can cut, fit, and trim all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on different sewing-machines. Call or address No. 244 East 25th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address M. T., Box No 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN American lady fully competent as housekeeper or companion for an elderly lady, or would take care of an invalid and make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Address Miss F. N. H., care of J. S. Florence, No. 301 Market st., Newark, N. J.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL OF many years' experience in house-work in general; has a long reference from last place; ladies can refer to her last and former employers. Can be seen at French Office, No. 602 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Call at 143 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF many years' experience, and known by several good families of New-York to be a reliable, competent, and trustworthy servant; the best of character as to capability, &c., can be furnished by the families in question. Apply at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; best of City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day or week or to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing and do all kinds of finery; City reference. Call at No. 352 East 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMan as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 27 West 50th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress to go out by the day to some respectable families; has excellent reference. Apply to Mrs. Skelly, No. 331 East 32d st.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, REMOVED TO NO. 1,282 BROADWAY.—Thirty-three select Protestant servants, all nationalities; great demand; lady attending.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-respectable young woman; is a thorough infant's nurse, and would take care of growing children; is a good seamstress; can cut, fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; best City testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; also, a good family seamstress, or will make herself otherwise useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND MAID.—OR WOULD ASSIST with chamber-work; is capable and kind to children, and very obliging; has six years' best recommendation from one family; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as an experienced infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse to one or two growing children; can teach them English lessons; is a good plain sewer; reliable reference. Apply for two days at No. 1,434 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL (PROTESTANT) as nurse; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 785 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMily to take care of one or two children; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS PERSON, speaking French, German, and a little English, to take care of children; no objection to travel; has excellent City references. Call at No. 9 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; eight years' experience; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan; would like to travel with a family to Europe. Apply for two days, between 11 and 12, at No. 21 West 34th st., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS NURSE AND seamstress; fully competent; with best City references. Apply at No. 317 East 37th st., room No. 14.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY as nurse to an invalid; the best reference given. Address Mrs. Bingham, No. 8 East 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AGED 21, as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a baby; reference. No. 347 East 17th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman; has had full charge of infants for many years; takes charge day and night; a good sewer; can give long and satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing to go in the country; nine years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 243 East 28th st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as infant's nurse; will be found careful and reliable; best City reference; country preferred. Address I. S., Box No. 269, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A CAREFUL ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as competent nurse for an infant; several years' experience; would see after a grown child; best references given. Apply at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; would like to travel with a family going to Europe. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 21 West 34th st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl as nurse; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 24 East 55th st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GROWN CHILD'S FRENCH nurse and seamstress, with good City references; country preferred. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

SALES-LADY.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG LADY, to assist in tending a confectionery or bakery. Address Y. L., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; sews on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will do chamber-work or assist with grown children; good City references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class dress-maker, cutter, and fitter; an English Protestant; in a gentleman's family; City or country; satisfactory reference. Address M. E. R., Box No. 274, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; is a good hair-dresser; best City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—IN THE COUNTRY, AS seamstress; or would go as nurse to grown up children; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 349 East 86th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress; will wait on a lady; will take the entire care of a grown child; City reference. Call at No. 37 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY seamstress and dressmaker, in either City or country; has best City references; is a good operator on machines. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress to go by the day or week; can give the best of City references; can do all kinds of dress-making. Apply at No. 227 West 31st st., third bell.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A professional waitress; gets up salads, dressing, and is very careful with china dishes, and is also a most neat and competent chamber-maid; highly recommended from her employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl; first-class in her line; gives the best City reference for competency and good character. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED young girl as waitress or as chamber-maid and assist with the washing. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; can give the best of City references; in City or country. Call or address for two days No. 328 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A WAITRESS, EQUAL TO A MAN; understands the care of silver and the charge of a dining-room; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A GOOD AND faithful waitress. Apply for two days at No. 30 East 37th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A GIRL AS waitress, and to assist with the chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 70 East 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR chamber-maid; good reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at 574 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, as waitress in a private family; neat, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Address A. J., Box No. 268, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, trained in the best families in City; she has good recommendations; is very tidy, competent, and a first-class waitress. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; City reference; can take entire charge of dining-room, silver, salads, &c.; City or country; will give full satisfaction in her work and reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts, up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE girl; understands care of silver and salad dressings; no objection to the country or to light chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 147 East 21st st.

WASHING.—CLOTHES DONE UP IN FIRST-class style; particular attention paid to family washing; fluting a specialty. Southern Laundry, No. 253 West 27th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wants to take in washing or go out by the day. Call at No. 328 West 17th st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, in the rear.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man lately landed, or would be glad to go back to Europe with a family if such should offer; is a Protestant; best of references can be given; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, who has the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; no objections to the country. Call or address R. M., No. 144 5th av., or address Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a careful driver; willing to make himself useful; best reference; City or country. Address J. C., No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; can milk, &c.; best of references from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best of references. Address R. C., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; is ready for country or City; best of reference from last employer. Address T. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; willing and obliging; refers to present employer. Address Thomas Woodbridge, Yonkers, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years in his present place; will be highly recommended; disengaged in a few days. Call or address No. 143 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will recommend him highly in every particular; is a careful driver, first-class groom, strictly temperate, neat appearance, willing, and obliging. Call on or address James, at Mr. Cunningham's stable No. 121 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; highly recommended from last employers; City or country. Address J. S., Box 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; can furnish the best City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. S., Box No. 293, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages &c.; is willing to make himself useful; City or country; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; is a good groom and a careful driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Call or address W. M., No. 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; best City reference; wages no object. Address G. S., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant man, sober and steady, willing and obliging; City or country; can be well recommended. Address B. R., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO HAS THE best of City reference, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; no objections to the country. Call or address R. M., No. 144 5th av., or address BOX 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; understands plain gardening; is a good, careful driver; perfectly sober; willing and obliging; seven years' City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address C., Box No. 224, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman who understands the business in all its branches; he has the very best of references, and would not object to going to any part of the country. Call or address Peters & Calhoun Co., No. 33 Mercer st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, MARried, as coachman; first-class City reference for the past twenty years. Can be seen at late employer's, (Mr. Hall,) No. 148 East 39th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; is willing and industrious; best reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, (MARried,) who thoroughly understands management of greenhouse and graperies; is first-class fruit and vegetable grower, and well experienced in laying out and improving places; reference first-class for character and ability. Address Gardener, No. 76 West 35th st., in florist store.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A Swede; single; gives four years' references as vegetable gardner and coachman; can milk; will be useful; speaks English; is strictly sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

JANITOR.—IN BANK, INSURANCE, OR OTHER building, by a reliable married man; unexceptionable reference, and security for any reasonable amount given. Address for three days M. S., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

NURSE—TO AN INVALID, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-seven years, who has had experience in taking care of invalids; can also care and drive horses, and no general work about a gentleman's place; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SALESMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN in a dry-goods house; has nine years' experience and a good trade. Address D. F. T., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged twenty-three years, who can care and drive horses, wash carriages, assist in garden, mow lawns, clean boots, and do chores about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, SPEAKING SOME English; he has a very good recommendation as an experienced flower and vegetable gardener; takes care of horses and cows; wages very small. Can be seen at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful about a gentleman's residence; can drive and take care of horses; first-class references; is strictly temperate; most willing and obliging. Address Jam s, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged forty years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of horses and drive; City or country; good references. Call or address W. J., No. 158 East 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, (single,) with best City reference from last place; no objection to the country; moderate wages. Address A. B., No. 1,143 Broadway, in fruit store for two days.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; best reference; no objection to City or country. Apply to N. Nickels, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A LADY, FOR A RELIABLE waiter; one whom she can recommend in every respect. Call at No. 16 West 17th st., before 3 P. M., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; good City references. Address W. B., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A DANE, WITH THE BEST CITY references as for competency, character; he speaks English; is neat, tidy, willing; country preferred. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, GIVING ELEVEN years City references; he is strictly sober, a first-class waiter, willing to be useful; will come for moderate wages. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; only leaves on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; long and satisfactory reference. Address P. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A COLored man; best of City references. Address or apply to Daniel Gibson, No. 29 Park row.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S ROMAN BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON AV., want agreeable, honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate Americans, under twenty-five, for baths and office; also, man and wife, who can keep a hotel, for house and restaurant.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN who must be a thorough scholar in English, French, and German, and able to translate these languages with correctness and literary skill; one possessed of mechanical tastes and knowledge preferred; any one possessing the above acquirements, and prepared to accept a small salary, can find a good position and prospects of advancement. Address MORGAN, Box No. 2,874 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID WHO IS A FIRST-class seamstress; must be well recommended. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2, for two days, at No. 279 Madison av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL TO do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call, with reference, at Mme. D. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts. Call for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist in the chamber-work; must have good references. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 438 Madison av.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S

ICE CREAM.

PRICE LIST:

To retailers and Church Fairs .... 25c. per quart.
To families and boarding-houses taking four quarts or more .... 30c. per quart.
All under four quarts .... 35c. per quart.
Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steamboats.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots, 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 73,133; LOSER A POOR woman. Please return to Germania Savings Bank, Union square.

DRY GOODS.

REGULAR Clearing-Out Sale.

On MONDAY, June 21, we will commence our REGULAR CLEARING-OUT SALE, preparatory to taking Stock.

Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Costumes, Shawls, Hosiery, White Goods, Embroideries, &c., comprising the BALANCE of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS, will be OFFERED at PRICES which cannot fail to INSURE IMMEDIATE SALES.

Large lines of MEDIUM and LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS, recently purchased at very low figures, will be arranged on tables on first floor, for convenience of customers, and SOLD AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON THE PURCHASE PRICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING Works, No. 148 East 50th st., near 3d av., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises. R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at Assurance Hall, in the City of Middletown, and State of Connecticut, on the 24th day of June, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the said meeting the organization of the said company is to be made and completed, Directors of the said corporation may be chosen, and by-laws adopted conformably to the provisions of the General Statutes of Connecticut respecting railroad companies.—Dated 12th June, 1875.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON, SAMUEL L. WARNER, SAMUEL S. SANDS, D. B. HATCH, T. L. WATSON, ALLYN M. COLEGROVE, J. N. CAMP, CH. DANA, JULIUS HOTCHKISS,	Corporators of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Corporators of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company, held at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, the following rules for voting at the first meeting of the corporation were adopted:

First.—At the first meeting of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company, each holder of a first mortgage bond of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railway Company who shall be present at said first meeting, either in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote for each one hundred dollars of the principal of the bond or bonds held by him.

The foregoing rule is an extract from the Charter.

Second.—Holders of the said first mortgage bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company may send or deliver their bonds to either of the depositaries hereinafter named. The said depositaries are hereby empowered to issue receipts for the said bonds specifying the names of the owners thereof, and the numbers, denominations, and amounts of the bonds received by them. The persons described as owners in the said receipts may at the said first meeting vote on the said receipts either in person or by proxy in like manner as though the bonds themselves were actually produced.

Third.—Hatch & Foote, Bankers, at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York; Hatch & Watson, Bridgeport, Conn.; John N. Camp, at the First National Bank of Middletown, are hereby appointed depositaries for the purpose of receiving the said bonds, and with the power of issuing the said receipts. The bonds to be retained by the said depositaries until the surrender of the said receipts.

Fourth.—All the expenses incurred for expressage and safe deposit of the said bonds shall be paid by the said Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:
$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.
Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of $2,000 will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C. Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.
E. F. BACON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.

ALSO, OTHER A 1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES, OUR SPECIALTY 23 YEARS, PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR BY

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the bonds of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co., due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A sinking fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. Each bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874: "For value received, the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, at the times and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, in pursuance of resolutions of the board and the assent of the stockholders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be affixed."

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.

my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY. NOTICE.

The office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the City of New-York, has been removed to No. 68 William st., where the transfer of stocks will hereafter be made, and the interest coupons paid. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway corner Wall st., New-York.

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.

J. ALDEN GAYLORD, No. 33 Wall st.

Box No. 1,272 New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning. Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD HADLEY, MASS.

PAINE'S COLLEGE.—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each; writing, $3 monthly. Persons wishing to repair early educational losses should attend. Ladies' department all summer.

NEW-ENGLAND NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A seaside Music School. July 13 to Aug. 10. For circulars, address E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH and English wishes to make an engagement for now or next Fall with a family where her services would procure her a home or some reduction in board; would go for the Summer months to any country place where a number of ladies might want her; is well prepared for a course of literature. Address H. D., care Mr. Brentano, No. 19 Union square.

WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE COUNtry, an educated German lady who is willing to teach a few hours daily in exchange for board; if mutually agreeable, remuneration to commence in September; must be a good musician. Address GOVERNESS, Post Office Box No. 40, South Orange, N. J.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, EIGHTEEN years of age, having been brought up in a boarding-school in Paris, and having taught for a year the French language in this country, desires to make an engagement with a school for September; salary no object. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at 49 West 20th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—At less than half its cost, a large Iron-Rolling Mill, adjoining a blast furnace, with steam and water power; new machinery, of latest improvements; a new building 100x140 feet, with all other necessary buildings, and a steel-converting furnace. Nine acres of land on the Delaware and Hudson Canal in a thriving village, seventy-eight miles from New York. Address the RUSSEL IRON WORKS, G. W. Brown, Agent, No. 55 Liberty st., Room 8, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA....WED. June 23 *RUSSIA....WED., June 30
CHINA.....SAT., June 26 *SCOTHNIA....WED., July 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1875. CHAS G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The well-build vessels on this favorite route for the continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE De PARIS, Lacrenna.....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, Pocrats.....SATURDAY, July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $140; Second, $85; Third $50.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North river, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Wed. June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed. July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOMBS.....Wed. July 28

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; to return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general offices, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.
FRANCE.....THURSDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, June 26, 10 A. M. The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M. Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....June 26 | NECKAR.....July 10
ODER.....July 3 | MOSEL.....July 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.....June, 22, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN.....July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....July 13, at 1:30 P. M
IDAHO.....July 20, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

CLARIBEL.....June 19
ANDES.....July 10

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ETNA.....June 26
ALPS.....July 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BEASLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 east River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA.....Wednesday, June 23
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 26

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads. First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.....TUESDAY, June 29
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, July 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO.....June 30, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO.....July 7

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and as infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden Paris

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA....June 24 OHIO.....July 15
INDIANA.....July 1 ILLINOIS.....July 22
*ABBOTSFORD....July 8 *KENILWORTH....July 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broadst., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 8 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA.....Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.....Sails Saturday, July 3, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 9:30 P. M. Sunday, 9:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 3:40 P. M. Reg lar at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30, 5 P. M., 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 3:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 9:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Both, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillip-burg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mananoy City, Hazleton Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and at eping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards, in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 20, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. After June 27, will leave at 10:00 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy Special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars, from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A FINE SADDLE AND HARNESS PONY for sale—Thirteen and a half hands high, jet black, five years old; has been used by a sick lady; will stand on steam cars; sold for want of use; will give a trial; warranted sound. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH AND HIGHLY-bred English cob; blood bay and black points; is guaranteed perfectly sound, gentle, and well gaited; price $350. Inquire of Mr. BLASIUS, on Dickel's Riding School, corner of 5th av. and 39th st.

WANTED—A SHETLAND OR SMALL PONY; must be sound and kind; state size and price. Address SHORT, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.—Full assortment of Summer goods, lap dusters, linen sheets, &c., &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED, YOUNG and very handsome, very gentle; destined to be a real favorite; pedigree given. Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.; also Park phaeton for sale.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR Europe, a Brougham, a Stanhope Phaeton, and a top-wagon, Lawrence and Brewster's make; all in good condition. Apply at stable, No. 6 West 17th st.

AT COST, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, MY FINE stock of carriages of my own make, now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by July 5. CHARLES GRUBE.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—ON 33d st., near Madison av.; seven stalls, elevator, &c.; rent low. EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 109 West 36th st.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 6 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY and SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN

leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., $1.15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Hilldebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th..6:00 A. M.
Wednesday 16th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th.....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 19th...6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th...7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 20th.....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 20th.....4:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th, 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th.....7:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...8:30 P. M.	Monday, 21st.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d.....8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th.....7:00 A. M.

NEWBURG, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, commencing Wednesday, June 23, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30; Jersey City, Cortlandtville, 9:55; Peekskill, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:40 A. M.

FINE ARTS.

ATTRACTIVE ART SALE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT THE ART GALLERY,
NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION
ON
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 24 AND 25.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 8; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. F. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage destined for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

(152d st.,) Carmansville, on the Hudson. This first-class house is now open; fronts the water; near depot and boat landing; forty-five minutes from Wall st. Liberal terms for the season. Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. L. L. PIERCE, Proprietor, late of Belmont Hall, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

THE HIGH FALLS HOTEL,

Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn. A popular family resort in the picturesque Delaware Valley. Unexcelled scenery; cool, mountain air; bathing, boating, and trout streams. See circular. P. F. FULMER, M. D., Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CARMANSVILLE, on the Hudson, is now open. Croton water; splendid view; gas, hot and cold baths; Croton water on every floor; table and all appointments first-class; liberal terms for the season; forty-five minutes from Wall st.; near depot and boat landing; Hudson River Railroad from 30th st. (Sunday) 8:25, 9 A. M., 1 P. M. S. L. PIERCE

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TWEED TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY.

THE FACT ANNOUNCED BY THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND OFFICIALS—THE FORM OF HIS RELEASE AND OF HIS RE-ARREST ON THE OTHER CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

The officials on Blackwell's Island authoritatively stated yesterday that Tweed will be discharged from the Penitentiary this morning. He will be immediately arrested by Sheriff McGonigal on the criminal charges against him, and will be brought to the District Attorney's office between 10 and 11 o'clock. He will then give bail for his appearance to answer the charges on two indictments, one of them being that found against him in 1872, for fraudulently obtaining a signature from the Mayor to a warrant of Garvey, and the other the indictment found by the just discharged Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which charges him, Peter B. Sweeny, and Elbert A. Woodward, with conspiracy to defraud the City. Tweed's counsel find it impossible to procure the $3,000,000 bail required for his appearance to answer in the civil suit against him, and after he gives the bail asked for on the criminal suits to-day he will be placed in the custody of Sheriff Conner, who will incarcerate him in Ludlow Street Jail. His counsel will then make a motion in the Supreme Court for a reduction of the amount of bail, and they believe they will be successful, on the ground that the bail required is something unprecedented, and that it works a punishment which is contrary to the spirit of the law. Everything is in readiness for Tweed's reception at Ludlow Street Jail, as comfortable quarters as is possible under the circumstances having been prepared for him.

The specific formula of Tweed's discharge will, from the fact of his being detached from the "out-door gangs," vary from the discharge of grand larceny and assault and battery prisoners and petty criminals. The usual course is to call the names of the men while they are in line on the parade ground, after breakfast, and then to conduct them to the barber shop, where they are stripped of the convict dress, weighed, measured, and presented with the clothes they wore on arriving at the institution, or by others that may be provided for the occasion by their friends. They are then formally discharged by the Warden, and given a pass to the City, no questions being asked as to their future prospects or intentions. Being an orderly in the hospital of the prison, and not being subjected to the daily, close-order, lock step march, Tweed's name will not be called on the parade ground. On the arrival of the order of the Clerk of the Supreme Court Warden Fox, probably accompanied by some of the Boss' friends and counsel, will communicate the fact in the prisoner's ward or room, after which he will proceed to the office and receive his dismissal. He will then be immediately taken into custody by the Sheriff's officer, who will take him before the District Attorney. Mr. Foster Dewey, who was the only caller upon Tweed yesterday, called early and remained with him for some time.

TROUBLE IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

CONTROLLER GREEN APPOINTS A REGISTER OF LICENSES.

There was considerable excitement in the City Hall yesterday over a report that Controller Green had appointed Mr. Charles Swan to the office of "Register of Licenses," the duties of which are performed by Mr. John Tyler Kelly, as Mayor Wickham's Marshal. The report was subsequently verified. Mr. Green made the appointment in pursuance of the Charter of 1873. Section 33 of article 5 of that instrument provides that there shall be eight bureaus in the Finance Department, and it designates as the fifth bureau "a Bureau of Licenses, the chief officer of which shall be called 'Register of Licenses.'"

The duties of the chief officer of the bureau are described in a prior statute, as follows:

Chapter 231, Laws of 1863, section 1.—There shall be a Bureau in the Finance Department of the Corporation of the City of New-York for registering all licenses granted by or on behalf of said corporation, the collection of all fees due or payable for such licenses, and the supervision of the registration of such licenses. The said bureau shall be charged with the duty of reporting to the Police Department all violations of the law of the State, or the ordinances of the City appertaining to such licences, and such other duties as the Common Council of said City shall, from time to time, prescribe in relation to such registration, the chief officer thereof shall be called the Register of Licenses, and shall receive an annual salary of $2,500 per annum, to be paid by the Corporation of said City, and shall hold his office for the term of four years.

SEC. 2. There shall be appointed in such bureau a Deputy Register, and such clerks as the duties prescribed to said bureau shall require, and as the Common Council of said City shall, by ordinance, provide. The compensation of said deputy and clerks shall be fixed by ordinance of the said Common Council.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Immediately after the enactment of the above law, Mr. George Loutrel was appointed Register of Licenses. He was succeeded respectively by James Irving and Walter W. Smith. The Charter of 1873 revived the law, and the appointment of Mr. Swan was made to give it practical operation. The duties performed by the Mayor's Marshal are, in all respects, similar to those enjoined by the law of 1863, which provided for a Register of Licenses. It is claimed that, by the Charter of 1873, the Bureau of Licenses is made as much a branch of the Finance Department as the Bureau of Markets, or any other bureau therein described.

Mayor Wickham has not yet given any opinion on the matter, but the appointment of Mr. Swan has caused apparent consternation in his office.

THE JERSEY CITY INDICTMENTS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THEIR CONTENTS—THE LOOPHOLES OF ESCAPE FOR THE ACCUSED OFFICIALS—HOW THE GRAND JURY'S ACTION IS RECEIVED IN JERSEY CITY.

The indictment of their local officials has made considerable stir among the people of Jersey City. Ex-Mayor O'Neill and Commissioners Gillett and Farrier were arraigned yesterday and gave bail in $3,000 each. James S. Noyes became security for the first-named gentleman; ex-Senator McPherson, manager of the Abattoir, for Mr. Gillett, who is a stock dealer, and Police Commissioner Edmondson for Mr. Farrier. Against the ex-Mayor there is only one indictment, while the others have three against them. The Mayor's indictment charges, that on June 24, 1873, and prior thereto, Charles H. O'Neill, being Mayor of Jersey City, did "counsel and assist in obtaining for one Jeremiah B. Cleveland divers large sums of money, amounting in the whole to $4,000, from the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City, not lawfully and justly due to the said Cleveland, said aid being given by signing and approving certain resolutions passed and adopted by the Board of Public Works, wherein it was resolved, among other things, that $3,000 be paid to Jeremiah B. Cleveland, on account of contract No. 8, Board of Water Commissioners, for labor and materials on Reservoir No. 3, and two sums of $500 each, for materials furnished and work done on the reservoir sewer, which sums were not, nor any part thereof, at the time justly due to the said Jeremiah B. Cleveland." The first indictment against Commissioners Gillett, Startup, De La Vergne, Farrier, Fry, and Surber, charges them with unlawfully making the contract with Cleveland without advertisement, when the City charter required all contracts involving more than $500 to be advertised. The second indictment charges them with ordering $4,000 to be paid when not justly due. The third indictment is little more than a restatement of the first. The indictments are found under section 60 of the Crimes act of 1872, which was adopted among the Revised Laws of 1874, and which makes it a misdemeanor for any official to "counsel, assist, or procure" the obtaining of money from the City when not justly due. Its assumed necessity, it is said, was suggested by the defense set up by the Jersey City Police Commissioners, who were tried in 1872 for conspiracy to defraud the city. They had increased the monthly pay of the Police Captains without legal warrant, and, as alleged, had taken the excess as a political assessment. They set up that, as the Charter specified only the yearly pay of these officers, they might pay them at any monthly rate they chose, so that they did not exceed the yearly rate prescribed.

It is said that the success of the proceedings under these indictments will mainly depend upon the court's construction of this law. If the court holds that fraudulent intent must be proven in order to convict under it, the indictments against some of the officials will then probably fail, while all are, perhaps, in danger of conviction in a technical point of view. The ex-Mayor and Messrs. Gillett and Startup were in office when the assignment of the contract to Cleveland took place and when the change of plan was made by means of which the alleged frauds were committed; the others were not. Whether this fact will make a distinction between the accused parties remains to be seen. Another point upon which it is said they have some chance of escaping is a possible construction of the act passed by the New-Jersey Legislature last Winter, which, as stated in THE TIMES of Sunday last, provided for the appointment of arbitrators to ascertain the amount due Cleveland under his contract. It is argued that the recognition of the contract in that act gave it validity. As the act was not directory, however, but merely empowered the Board of Finance to appoint arbitrators in their discretion, and as they have not seen fit to do so, but have brought it thus before the Grand Jury instead, there does not seem to be much ground for construing this as an *ex post facto* legalization of fraud. The ex-Mayor has engaged Hon. Robert Gilchrist, late Attorney General, and announces his intention first, to meet his accusers, and then to follow them to the bitter end. He is especially indignant at Mayor Traphagen, who, it seems, was one of the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury to testify on the subject of the reservoir frauds. He insists that an attempt to kill him off in the eyes of the Democratic Party is at the bottom of the prosecution, but that his public character has been known to the people of Jersey City for years, and will stand this as it has stood other tests. He holds Mayor Traphagen's zeal for the public welfare in light esteem, and says a fair example of it may be found in that gentleman's latest veto, wherein he returned to one of the local boards a resolution for the purchase of a box of blacking and a blacking-brush at a cost of seventy-five cents, while, the ex-Mayor says, it cost the city $15 to print his veto message.

However this may be, the intelligent portion of the people of Jersey City, without distinction of party, are commending the action of the Grand Jury as well as the purposes of those who incite it. The reservoir swindle has been a standing reproach to the inefficiency of the machinery of justice for three years past, involving, as it did, the wasteful expenditure of a vast sum of money without the slightest benefit to the city. And it is to be said to Mayor Traphagen's honor that he refused to sign any of these illegal bills whose indorsement has proved so unfortunate for his predecessor—a consideration the weight of which is not lessened by the fact that that predecessor was in office when the fraudulent change of plan took place by which a contract of $164,200 was swelled to $550,000 before operations under it were stopped, leaving it still far from finished. It is still more to Mr. Traphagen's credit that his refusal to sign these fraudulent bills was persisted in in the face of the most urgent persuasions by the leaders of his party. It is a well-known fact that ex-Congressman Cleveland and others, after vainly seeking to change his determination, went to him later and endeavored to persuade him to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in his district. But Mayor Traphagen was advised by some friends that Mr. Cleveland, being surety for his brother, the contractor, had more interest in removing the obstacle to the payment of the reservoir bills than in forwarding the Mayor's presumable ambition, and the Mayor declined with thanks. Counselor John Linn has been retained by some of the indicted Commissioners; other counsel have not yet been named. As there is a murder trial set down for July 7 the trial of these indictments cannot be heard much before the middle of July.

THE TURF.

THE JUNE MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The June meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association terminated yesterday with three races, the first of which was a match for $500 between J. Murphy's b. g. Charley Green, and James Dougrey's gr. g. White Cloud. In the betting before the start White Cloud was the favorite at $50, while Green sold for $30. Charley Green won the first heat by three lengths, but White Cloud remained the favorite. The second heat terminated in favor of Green by two lengths, when he, in turn, became the favorite. In the third heat, however, White Cloud came to the front and beat Green out two lengths. There was now considerable hedging indulged in, but in the fourth heat Green settled matters by trotting steadily, and, beating White Cloud by two lengths, captured the race.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y.—Third day of the June meeting, Monday, June 21, 1875.—Match, $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Murphy's b. g. Charley Green	1	1	2	1
J. Dougrey's gr. g. White Cloud	2	2	1	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:16½	2:36¾
Second heat	37½	1:14¼	2:30¼
Third heat	38	1:1 ¾	2:31½
Fourth heat	39	1:14½	2:36½

THE 2:34 RACE.

The second race was a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:34, for which there were ten entries, and the following eight responded to the judges' call, viz.: W. Trimble's br. m. Zephyr, G. Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert, B. Mace's b. m. Lena Case, J. Splan's br. g. Cheston, W. Thoms' r. g. Fred Tyler, D. B. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods, R. J. Anderson's r. m. Rosa Sonberg, and G. Y. Whitson's b. m. Pauline. In the betting before the start the knowing ones placed their confidence in Zephyr, and she brought $100, while Fred Tyler brought $90, and the field $40. Zephyr won the first two heats easily, and then there was a general growl of dissatisfaction. Charges were made that Thoms was pulling Fred Tyler, and that Gilbert was doing the same with Harry Gilbert. There was a great deal of talk, and finally the judges gave Harry Gilbert in charge of Thoms, and Rogers was placed behind Tyler. The change did not affect the result, however, for Zephyr went off and won the third and concluding heat as easily as she did the preceding ones, trotting steadily from beginning to finish.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:34; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $550 to the first, $300 to the second, $150 to the third.

W. Trimble's br. m Zephyr	1	1	1
G. Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert	3	2	2
B. Mace's b. m. Lena Case	2	3	3
J. Splan's br. g. Cheston	4	4	6
W. Thoms' r. g. Fred Tyler	5	5	4
D. B. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods	6	7	5
R. J. Anderson's r. m. Rosa Sonberg	8	6	7
George Y. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	7	8	8
Moses Whipple's b. g. Sleepy David	dr.		
A. Patterson's b. g. W. Walsh	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38½	1:15	2:35½
Second heat	36½	1:14	2:32¾
Third heat	37	1:13¾	2:30

THE 2:31 PURSE.

The final contest of the day was a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:31, for which there were five entries, viz.: M. Whipple's b. m. Lady White, G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller, J. Splan's b. g. Matt Tanner, J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Sears, and J. P. Gilbert's br. m. Little Dorritt. Of this lot Lady White was selected as the probable winner, and she brought $70, Little Dorritt $65, and the field $60. It was a good betting race, and at the above rates a great deal of money was staked on the result. The first heat terminated in favor of Lady White, who beat Miss Miller by half a length. Before the second heat Little Dorritt sold for $75, and the field against her $105. Miss Miller won it, however, by two lengths, in consequence of Lady White being badly fouled by Lady Sears on the first turn, which broke her up, and she finished last. Before the third heat Tanner brought $45 and the field $65, but Lady White won by three lengths, when she became a hot favorite again over the field, selling for $50, and the field $15. She won the next heat easily, and terminated a good day's sport.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:31; mile heats, three in five, in harness; $550 to the first, $300 to the second, and $150 to the third:

M. Whipple's b. m. Lady White	1	5	1	1
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller	2	1	2	3
J. Splan's b. g. Matt Tanner	3	4	3	2
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Sears	4	2	5	4
J. P. Gilbert's br. m. Little Dorritt	5	3	4	5

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38½	1:15	2:31½
Second heat	37	1:14½	2:32½
Third heat	38½	1:13¾	2:30¾
Fourth heat	37½	1:14½	2:30¾

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

A sweepstakes trot for $400 came off yesterday at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds between Blucher, Clippy, Venture, Miller's Damsel, and Daisy. The track was in good condition, but the attendance was small. Blucher was the favorite before the start, but after the first heat Clippy came into favor. After the third heat, however, Venture was the favorite and won the race.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, GRAVESEND, LONG ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 21.—Sweepstakes, $400; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

F R. Smith's blk. g., Venture	2	2	1	1	1
R. Holmes' b. g. Clippy	1	1	2	3	2
G. W. McDonald's br. m. Miller's Damsel	4	3	4	2	4
L. S. Simms' blk. g. Blucher	3	4	3	4	3
A. Harmon's s. m. Daisy	5	5	5	5	5

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	45	1:29	2:55½
Second heat	45	1:28	2:55½
Third heat	42	1:25	2:51
Fourth heat	45	1:28	2:54¼
Fifth heat	45	1:28	2:52

GEN. CATLIN EXPELLED FROM THE PROSPECT PARK ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, held at their office June 10, 1875, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. J. S. Catlin be and he is hereby expelled from any and all privileges of the club-house for ever, for disgraceful and ungentlemanly conduct on the premises during our Spring meeting, Wednesday, June 2.

ROWING NOTES.

The two famous bow oars and scullers, Ed. Smith and R. B. Bainbridge, the former of the Argonauta and the latter of the Atalanta Boat Club, Frank E. Yates, the champion of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and William B. Curtis, the holder of the "diamond medal," have been working hard and faithfully to prepare for the two match races agreed upon this Spring. The first race comes off on the Harlem River this afternoon. It is a three-mile straightaway scullers' race between Frank E. Yates and R. B. Bainbridge, on which large sums of money are staked at ten to eight, Yates being the favorite. On Thursday afternoon the second race will be rowed in double sculls over the same course by Smith and Bainbridge against Yates and Curtis. At a meeting held yesterday morning Mr. Frederick J. Engelhardt, of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, was chosen umpire for both contests. Boats will leave Harlem Bridge at 4 P. M. to accompany the races.

Mr. Coleman Cleland, the stroke oar of the crew entered from the Dauntless Boat Club for the regatta of June 26 of the Harlem Regatta Association, having met with an accident, it is doubtful whether his crew will be able to row on that occasion.

THE REGATTA SEASON.

ENTRIES AND COURSES FOR THE ATLANTIC AND THE NEW-JERSEY YACHT CLUB RACES TO-DAY—A COMPETITIVE SCHOONER RACE TO BE CONTESTED ON THURSDAY NEXT.

The tenth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club takes place to-day. There are altogether fifteen entries—five in the class of schooners, and four first-class and six second-class sloop entries. The yachts will start from opposite Bay Ridge, and the course for schooners and first-class sloops is from that point to and around the South-west Spit, thence to and around the Light-ship, rounding it by eastward and southward; passing, on the return, to southward and westward of the beacon on Romer Shoal. The second-class sloops also round the South-west Spit on Buoy No. 8½, and then round a buoy in Gedney Channel, passing, in the homestretch, to the westward of the Romer Shoal Beacon. Following are the entries:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht.	Length over all. Feet.	Yacht.	Length over all. Feet.
Triton	70	Vision	70
Ariel	75	Agnes	61
Peerless	70		

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

Undine	56	Madcap	47
Orion	54	Maria	45

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Genia	43	Curlew	32
Kaiser W	45	Barbara Frietchie	25
Josephine	35	Marguerite	24

The New-Jersey Yacht Club has also its annual regatta to-day. The start is from an anchorage off the Club-house, at the foot of Fourth street, Hoboken, to sail around a stake-boat anchored off Spuyten Duyvil, turning from east to west. The race will terminate by passing the home stake-boat off the Club-house to the west. The contest is confined entirely to sloops, which are classified as follows:

FIRST-CLASS CABIN SLOOPS.

Name.	Feet.	In.	Owner.
Spray	42	10	Robert Reed.
Emma	41	5	Dennis Coppers.
Eugenia	39	6	H. Rousel.

SECOND-CLASS CABIN SLOOPS.

Hope	35	9	Hugh Curry.
Vinnie	34	2	Abraham Dorsett.
Flying Cloud	33	9	W. P. Smull.

FIRST-CLASS OPEN SLOOPS.

Charm	28	6	Commodore Ketcham.
Jessie	27	—	C. Huyler.
Daniel Doe	26	1	D. M. Phillips.
Ripple	25	5	A. Henyon.

SECOND-CLASS OPEN SLOOPS.

George W. Dilks	22	10	Ex. Com. Nobles.
Sophia	22	8	R. R. Havens.
Arcola	23	7	
Unit	22	3	W. K. O'Brien.
Eva	20	5	John Keller.
Fay	20	2	Theo. Rogers.
Dolly	19	7	F. Burlton.

A competition race, open to the schooners of the Atlantic, Brooklyn, Boston, Eastern, New-York, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs will be contested on Thursday next at 10:30 A. M. For first-class schooners the prize presented by the Commodore of the last-named club is valued at $300, and for the second class, another of the same value has been presented by the Rear Commodore. Entries will be received until noon of the day preceding the race, each schooner being governed by the sailing regulations of the Seawanhaka Club, with time allowance. Schooners measuring more than 90 feet over all will be rated as first class, and those measuring 90 feet and under as second class. The course of the race will be from Buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward and return, if the wind permits, or twenty miles to the leeward and return, the yachts on going out and coming home to pass between the judges' steamer and the buoy, at which point the time will be taken. All yachts entering the contest will fly their private signals from the main peak. The judges' steamer, the Cyclops, will leave the barge office wharf, at the Battery, at 7 A. M., stopping at Tompkinsville landing, Staten Island, at 7:30.

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

A CASE SUPPRESSED IN THE CORONERS' OFFICE—AN ITEM FOR CONTROLLER GREEN.

Maggie Smith, alias Maggie Belmont, aged twenty-two, an inmate of the house No. 121 West Twenty-sixth street, kept by Mrs. Grey, committed suicide on Sunday by taking poison. The unfortunate girl came from Providence, R. I., three years ago, and was of attractive appearance and well educated. She had been sick for some time before her death, and had been very despondent. On Sunday afternoon she went into the kitchen, and in conversation with the cook said she was ill and sorrowful. She finally called a boot-black from the street and sent him to a drug store at Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue for a bottle of Munn's elixir of opium. When the boy returned with the drug she poured the contents of the bottle into a wine-glass and was about raising it to her mouth when the cook said, "What are you going to do?" She answered, "It's all right," and, before the servant could interfere, drank the poison. The cook ran up stairs to give the alarm, and the girl threw the bottle which had contained the poison into a closet. Dr. Cass, of No. 40 West Twenty-sixth street, was summoned, but his efforts to save the girl's life proved unavailing, and she died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Cass called at the Coroners' office yesterday to report the case, which was placed in the hands of Coroner Woltman, who gave a permit for the removal of the body to Senior's undertaker's store. No mention of the case was made to the reporters, and when they learned of the suicide from outside sources and inquired about it they were informed that it was not a suicide, but a case of accidental poisoning, the girl having taken the poison to alleviate neuralgic pain. When the reporters investigated the case for themselves they were informed by the inmates of Mrs. Grey's house that that person did not wish any publicity to be given the case. This is said to be merely one of a number of similar cases occurring in the same part of the City which have been similarly treated.

THE FERGUSON DIVORCE CASE.

ARREST OF MRS. FERGUSON FOR KIDNAPPING HER CHILD—A PHASE OF A SAD SOCIAL SCANDAL.

The Ferguson scandal, which a short time ago stirred aristocratic circles in Brooklyn, culminated last evening in a somewhat unusual manner. Mrs. Louise A. Ferguson was locked up in Central Office on a charge of kidnapping her own child from the custody of her husband, from whom she was separated. Mr. Henry C. Ferguson, the complainant, is a Custom-house broker, having an office at No. 41 Pine street. Six years ago he married the prisoner, and, by his marriage had one child, Mabel Ferguson, now five years of age. Mrs. Ferguson is an accomplished woman, and an excellent amateur actress. While residing with her husband in Brooklyn she became a member of the Amaranth Dramatic Society, and gained much favorable comment. One of the most prominent members of the Amaranth Society was Mr. Edwin Rowe, a wealthy sugar importer, having an office at South street and Burling slip. Mr. Rowe formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Ferguson, and their intercourse, from the ordinary character of an actor and actress' acquaintance verged into a riper intimacy. They went driving together, and public comment was finally excited. Mr. Ferguson informed his wife that she must not in any way recognize Mr. Rowe, and on Feb. 27 last, she left her house, taking with her the child Mabel, and was joined by Mr. Rowe. They traveled through various cities in the United States, and finally arrived in Canada. In the meantime Mr. Ferguson had procured the services of Detective James Dunn, of No. 113 South Fifth avenue, who soon succeeded in getting on the trail of the fugitives. He traced them from city to city by means of the hotel porters and railway baggage men. In some cases he found them registered as man and wife, and in others as brother and sister. Finally he found that they had returned to this country, and he succeeded in finding them at the Falmouth Hotel, in Portland, Me. He arrested Mrs. Ferguson and brought her and her little girl to this City on the evening of April 24. Mr. Ferguson met them at the Grand Central Depot, and his daughter was surrendered to him by Detective Dunn. Mrs. Ferguson went to her mother's residence, in Brooklyn. A divorce suit was at once instituted by Mr. Ferguson against his wife, and, pending the decision of the suit, Judge Lawrence, sitting in Chambers, awarded the custody of the child to Mr. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson to be allowed to visit the child whenever she wished. Meanwhile Detective Dunn received information, the source of which he of course refuses to reveal, to the effect that Mrs. Ferguson and Mr. Rowe were planning the abduction of the child. A close watch was therefore kept by the detective on the movements of Mrs. Ferguson, and every time she walked out or made any visits the unseen watcher observed her every action. She frequently called at Mr. Ferguson's residence, No. 440 West Fifty-first street, to see her daughter, and according to Mr. Ferguson's statement conducted herself in a reprehensible manner, creating disorder in the house, and at times threatening to shoot her husband, and kill herself and her child. On Saturday last Mr. Ferguson informed his wife that in future she should only see the child at stated times and in his presence. On Saturday, Detective Dunn reported that Rowe had visited the City, and that he feared the attempt at abduction would soon be made. Mrs. Ferguson was stopping at the Etna House in Tremont, having engaged board there. She occupied Room No. 6. Detective Dunn, fearing that by some mischance he might lose track of Mrs. Ferguson, procured the assistance of Detective Kealy, of the Central Office, and every exertion was made by the officers to keep her constantly in sight. Yesterday morning the child was playing on the stoop of Mr. Ferguson's residence, and being for a moment left alone, the servant maid entering the house for some purpose, was seized and carried off by some person as yet unknown. When the servant returned in a moment after she found the child gone, and no trace of the abductor or abductors could be found. Detective Dunn was informed, and he, with Detective Kealy, at once proceeded to Tremont, and arrived just in time. Mrs. Ferguson was stepping into a carriage with the child to be driven to the railroad station. She was at once arrested by the officers and brought to Police Head-quarters in this City, where she arrived at 10 o'clock last night. She was very much disheartened, and cried bitterly while on her way to this City. On being brought before Inspector McDermott, Mrs. Ferguson completely broke down, on learning that she would have to be locked up for the night. She begged the Inspector not to separate her from her child, and clasped her little girl to her breast as if unwilling to surrender her even to the stern mandate of the law. On her way to this City from Tremont, Mrs. Ferguson purchased in the railway cars a quantity of candies and fruit, and, while sitting in the back room of the Detective Office, her time was wholly occupied in crying, caressing her child, and pressing on her little girl the delicacies she had purchased. Mr. Ferguson was telegraphed for and arrived at the Central Office about 11 o'clock. He did not speak to his wife, but demanded the custody of her child from Inspector McDermott. Inspector McDermott, in answer to Mr. Ferguson's demand, said that Mrs. Ferguson had the custody of the child, it being in her possession, and that in the absence of any documentary proof that Judge Lawrence had awarded the custody of the child to Mrs. Ferguson, he could not take her away from Mrs. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson stated that he feared leaving the child with Mrs. Ferguson as she might become desperate and injure it. Inspector McDermott informed Mr. Ferguson that he would have Mrs. Ferguson watched all night by an officer. This satisfied Mr. Ferguson and he went home. Detective Silleck was assigned to this duty and kept guard over Mrs. Ferguson all night. She was placed in one of the strong rooms of the building, on the second floor, which are furnished with beds, chairs, &c. In reference to the suit for divorce, Mrs. Ferguson claims that she was driven from her home by her husband's bad treatment, and that Rowe only acted as her escort, and that there was nothing improper in their intimacy. Mr. Ferguson and Detective Dunn stated to a TIMES reporter last night that Mrs. Ferguson's trunks were packed in the Etna House on Sunday and labeled, "For Demerara," Mr. Ferguson further stating that Rowe married his present wife, by whom he has five children in that country, and that he came to this country from there. Mrs. Ferguson will be brought before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, to-day.

THE ORIENTAL ART SALE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTICLES SOLD, WITH THE PRICES THEY BROUGHT—THE SALE TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

The Messrs. Leavitt yesterday commenced the sale at their Clinton Hall gallery, in Astor place, of a collection of articles, in different materials, illustrating the best forms of art industry in China and Japan, and consisting of lacquered work, carvings in wood and ivory, bronzes, porcelain, and pottery, enamels, vessels and tablets in jade, arms and armor, embroidery, paintings, and a few good examples of Italian art in bronze and wood. This is one of the largest private collections, and in many respects one of the finest, ever offered for sale in this country. It is the property of a gentleman of wealth and culture, who made the collection for his own personal use, during a residence of twenty years in Oriental countries, and, while it contains many articles of undisputed antiquity, it was nevertheless selected more with regard to quality than age. There was a large and appreciative audience present, and the bidding was, at times, quite spirited. The sale commenced with a large assortment of Oriental pottery and porcelain, the first lot being a pair of Japanese vases, 30 inches high, with long necks and flaring tops, decorated with Oriental figures and scenery. The pair brought $35. A cylindrical vase of Japanese manufacture, 24 inches high and 8 inches in diameter, of a cobalt blue ground with butterflies, flowers, and foliage in raised white, brought $17 50. Another vase of the same form, in very brilliant colors, decorated with rich Oriental designs and fine enamel glaze, 20 inches high, sold at $24, and still another, 28 inches high, at $12 50. Then followed a lot of dark blue flower-pots, with raised white ornaments, which sold at from $2 50 to $11 apiece. One large circular flower-pot, 18 inches in diameter, the ground-work of dark blue, with raised figures and bars in white, sold for $26; another, equally fine, oviform, and nearly as broad, brought $21, and a Satsuma flower-pot, 15 inches diameter, purple and pink morning glories and elegant borders, $15. Two small Chinese porcelain bowls, of a fluted pattern, delicately penciled in gold and colors, brought $11 each, and another porcelain bowl on a stand, with gold figures in red medallions, and green borders alternating with chrysanthemums and foliage, was knocked down at $18. A creamer and sugar-bowl to match, the handle of the latter broken, of gray crackle, and a lozenge-shaped platter, with embossed decorations in gold and colors, brought $12 each. A tea jar, 14 inches high, with brown pottery decorations representing children at play, the figures glazed, sold for $21; another similar one, 10 inches high, for $12, and three others, 14 inches high, for $16 50, $13 50, and $19, respectively. A banco pitcher, 12 inches high, dark ground, with raised figures in colors, sold at $19; a bottle-shaped vase of old Chinese porcelain, colors blue and red, 15 inches high, at $31; and another similar one, 14 inches high, at $16. An old Satsuma fire-box, for incense, 10 inches high, of a very handsome pattern, with chrysanthemum flowers surmounting the cover and exquisitely penciled in green and gold, brought $90, and four more similar articles, less rare, however, $30, $30, $34, and $34 respectively. A Kioto vase, 9 inches high, of fine stone-ware with elaborate decorations, was knocked down at $30, and a Kaga bowl, with cover, holding one gallon, and decorated in vermilion and gold, at $27 50. A pair of elegant Satsuma vases, with elephant handles, decorated with clusters of chrysanthemum in brilliant colors, 30 inches high, brought $87 50, and a small Satsuma vase, 18 inches high, $15. An old Chinese vase, 17 inches high, painted with figures in colors, sold for $22 50; another painted in colors, with designs in panels, for $37 50; and an oviform Caledon vase, with carved stand, short neck, and flaring top, 20 inches high, $35. The price of an ornamental porcelain, double hemispheres, with open-work ends, on small stand, was $17 50, and of two small flower-pots, ornamented, $12 and $16. A small Chinese porcelain fire-box, on tripod support, delicately painted with landscapes, the stand and cover of black wood, sold at $21, and a smaller one of lighter texture at $16. A Chinese porcelain flower-stand, of fancy design, in blue and white, was bought at $17, and another, dark blue, with movable flower-pot in centre, at $30. A pair of dark blue Chinese porcelain garden seats, barrel shape, at $35, and a single one, white and blue, at $27 50; a dark blue porcelain toilet set, consisting of bottle, basin, soap-dish, and box, at $12 50; and a similar set, but without the bottle, at $11; a large vase of white and blue porcelain, with flies for handles, 2 feet high, at $45; a Chinese porcelain vase, blue ground, with white dragons in relief, falling top in scallops, 30 inches high, at $55; another in white and blue, with brown dragons, at $42 50; and another very fine mammoth vase, Caledon, (sea-green,) decorated with birds and flowers, in colors, oviform, with slightly flaring tops and red handles, $125. A pair of Japanese vases, with flaring tops, richly ornamented with figures in colors, about 2 feet high, was then sold for $25; a pair of white and blue garden seats, small size, open at the sides, for $40; an old Chinese vase, with figures in delicate colors, about 12 inches high, for $60; an old Chinese porcelain vase, ornamented in round medallions in bright colors, 8 inches high, for $22 50; another, bottle-shaped, pink ground, with green, yellow, and black figures, 18 inches high, for $27 50; a tall Japanese vase, with handles, borders, and bands in blue, white panels, decorated with flowers in relief, 4 feet high, and companion, for $41 each; a Chinese porcelain coffee service, nine pieces, $63, and another of twelve pieces for $36; five China cups, in colors, for $60, and a pair of old China bowls, shallow, handsomely decorated, for $25.

Next came a lot of Oriental and Italian bronzes, among which were a pair of three-footed candle or lamp stands, 30 inches high, with the Tycoon's crest, (three lotus leaves,) from his palace at Jeddo, which sold at $44 the pair; two tripod vases, from the same palace, 14 inches diameter at top, for $22 50; a pair of mammoth vases, twenty-four inches diameter, for $40 for the pair; a fire-box, on carved black-wood stand, 18 inches high, for $30; an elephant, with a triple pagoda of rich Japanese bronze on his back, about 4 feet high, for $105, and another, exact duplicate, for $90; a pair of massive dragon vases, 20 inches high, for $65; a lot of Japanese and Italian candlesticks, for from $5 to $11; a pair of Italian vases antique style, 18 inches high, for $75; a tripod vase, 15 inches high, for $22 50; a small antique statue, 20 inches high, for $22 50; a Japanese censer, or fire-box, for $22 50; another of fine gold and silver, inlaid with bronze, 9 inches high, for $50; another of inlaid silver, decorated with dragons in bas-reliefs, 12 inches high, for $65; a solid silver censer, of hexagonal shape, surmounted by a large rooster of the same metal, the plumage of the bird and other parts of the decorations in gilt, the flowers inlaid with gold, silver, and copper shakdo, the whole a marvel of metal work, height 14 inches, weight ten pounds, for $300; a pair of small two-handle vases, 7 inches high, for $43, and a group of five bronze cranes, on a stand, for $35. The sale will be continued to-day at 3:30 P. M.

KILLED IN THE COAL MINES.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 21.—W. H. Carnew, John Gartual, and James Weber were suffocated in the Stockton Mines, yesterday, while engaged in cleaning the chambers of black damp. Three other miners, who were in the mine at the time, were overcome with the foul air, but are recovering.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Curran, aged three years, fell out of a third story window of his parents' residence yesterday and was fatally injured.

Mayor Wickham still refuses to sign the firemen's warrants, and the men, so far, have been deprived twenty-two days of their salaries for May.

The President was in the City with his family for a short time yesterday, attending to some private business. He returned to Long Branch by the afternoon boat.

The exercises of the graduating class of the Van Norman Institute will take place at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh street, to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $563,059 17, and the payments $1,076,251 14. The balance in the treasury on Saturday was $1,257,865 83.

The pupils of the German-American school of the Nineteenth Ward had a festival at Hamilton Park yesterday, which was concluded in the evening by a ball and summer night's festival.

The class day exercises of the Class of '75 of the College of the City of New-York will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel of the college building, at Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue.

At the Harlem River Park yesterday the Harlem Turn Verein gave a festival, in which the Boulevard Quartet Club, the Aurora Liedertafel, the Bloomingdale Turn Verein, and the New-York Turn Verein participated.

The bill amending the charter of the American Institute was signed by Gov. Tilden yesterday and has now become a law. This bill will give a new impetus to the institute, and lead to desirable and salutary reform in the management of its affairs.

About 140 Mennonites left this City on Friday night, via the Erie, Great Western, Michigan Central, and Chicago and North-western Railways, for Yankton, Dakota Territory, and arrived at Sioux City, Iowa, at noon yesterday. This time is said to be remarkably fast.

The graduating exercises of the female department of Grammar School No. 10 will be held on Thursday, June 24, at 2 P. M., when the Gerard and Bill gold medals and the Earle prizes will be awarded, respectively for amiability, scholarship, and general excellence.

The diamonds and jewelry taken by the Custom-house authorities from McDonald, the Bank of England forger, and held for payment of duties, were yesterday delivered to Messrs. Blatchford, Seward, Griswold, and Da Costa, the counsel for the Bank of England, to be remitted to England.

The concluding examinations of St. Gabriel's Grammar School, of which Rev. Father Clouny is principal, were held last evening at the school buildings, in East Thirty-sixth street, near Second avenue. An audience of several hundred persons, including the friends and parents of many of the pupils, were present. At the conclusion of the exercises, short addresses were made by Commissioners Wood and Patterson.

The eighteenth annual festival of the New-York Schuetzen Corps was opened at the Schuetzen Park at Union Hill yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. The festivities of yesterday began with the procession of the Schuetzen Corps to the park in carriages, escorted by Capt. Klein's cavalry troop. In the afternoon the park was thronged with pleasure-seekers. The concluding features of the festival to-morrow will be the prize distribution and the coronation ceremonies.

Some days ago three boxes and a large bundle, which were landed among the baggage of Mr. Martin Ryerson from the steamer Scythia and taken to the St. Nicholas Hotel, were seized by the Custom-house authorities. Yesterday the bundle was examined and found to contain two new Ulster coats. They were remarkably heavy, one of them weighing eighteen and three-quarter pounds, and the other fourteen and one-quarter pounds. The cases, which are supposed to contain books, have not yet been examined.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Association, one of the youngest, but most active and energetic, of the Republican Associations of this City, was held last evening at Brown's Hall, on One Hundred and Forty-third street, near Third avenue, James R. Angel, President of the association, in the chair. Arrangements were made for securing a thorough enrollment of the Republicans of the ward, and speeches urging unity of action were made by the President and Ernest Hall, Esq., and others.

The steamer Plymouth Rock, Commodore Tooker, makes a grand excursion to Bridgeport to-morrow, particulars of which can be found in the advertising columns. Gilmore's Band, the church chimes, the Mozart Glee Club, the Madrigal Boys, the cathedral organ, and the grand piano are to give the musical entertainment, and ample time will be afforded excursionists to visit the more interesting portions of the city. On Sunday the Plymouth Rock took 3,641 people to New-Haven. Next Sunday the excursion is to be to West Point.

A St. Bernard Newfoundland dog, belonging to the New-York Electrical Cure Company, of No. 16 University place, was stolen on Saturday in the park, by a Frenchman residing in Wooster street. The dog was again taken to the park next day, with the hope of obtaining a reward from his master for his return. When in sight of home, the dog struggled till he became free, and then dashed into an opposite fence, where he was fastened by a policeman, and buckets of water were thrown upon him, which treatment naturally only aggravated the animal, who was afterwards shot as mad, by the policeman. The owner states that the dog was worth more than one hundred dollars, and that there was no necessity of killing it, as it would have recovered under proper treatment.

BROOKLYN.

Warren Munger, a German aged twenty-three, of No. 57 Taylor street, was drowned while bathing last evening in the Wallabout basin. The body was not recovered.

William Taylor yesterday snatched a pocket-book containing $18 from Miss Jennie Pope, in front of her own residence, at No. 706 Nostrand avenue. He was arrested by Officer Shaughnessy.

William H. Mooney and William C. Burke, alias Bock, who were arrested on a charge of committing a burglary at a Mrs. Flynn's in Cumberland street, and who were suspected by the Police of being connected with the Schute burglary, were yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the former charge.

About noon on Saturday last a thief forced an entrance to the residence of Mr. James McKenny, corner of Myrtle and Classon avenues, and succeeded in carrying away nearly $400 worth of jewelry. At the time the thief forced an entrance at the back of the house Mr. McKenny was in his store, at the front. The other members of the family were away from home. The Police tried to suppress the case, and no arrests have been made.

The late John C. Force, the recent sale of whose pictures attracted some attention, during his lifetime gave a $2,500 policy of the American Mutual Life and Trust Company to John Boake as security for a $2,000 loan. Boake sued the company to recover the value of the policy, and yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Gilbert, moved for judgment. The defendants set up, in answer that the plaintiff holds the policy for collateral for only part of its value. Decision reserved.

In the City Court, before Judge McCue yesterday, John D. Grady commenced an action to recover $1,500 from Mr. Abel Crooke, an attorney. Grady lost a package of diamonds, for which he offered a reward of $1,500. The reward was paid to Crooke for a client, as the lawyer claims, but who did not appear. Grady says he paid the money because Crooke had threatened to destroy the diamonds. Counsel for the defendant claimed that Grady, who had been sent to Sing Sing for attempting to pass counterfeit money, could not testify. A pardon for Grady, signed by the President, was produced, and the Judge permitted the plaintiff to testify.

LONG ISLAND.

Among other features of the celebration of the Fourth of July at Greenport will be a regatta, with prizes amounting to upward of $200; a rowing match, and a tub race. Entries for the regatta may be made up to 9 o'clock A. M. of July 5.

Mr. Andrew Monfort, of New-Utrecht, Long Island, who was arrested some weeks ago by Supervisor Gubner, on a charge of sending a letter threatening to burn Mr. Gubner's barn, and afterward honorably discharged, has brought an action for false arrest against the Supervisor and Justice Church, who granted the warrant of arrest, to recover $10,000 damages.

On Sunday evening last, while some boys were playing poker at Newtown Creek one of them, named Peter Kane, a former resident of Hunter's Point, was shot and killed. One account of the transaction is that a pistol exploded while he was examining it, and another account is that the weapon was accidently discharged by one of his companions, named Patrick McGrath, while he was pointing it at Kane in sport. McGrath, who is about seventeen years old, has been arrested to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

STATEN ISLAND.

The opposition steamer D. R. Martin is still running from the Yacht Club Dock, at Stapleton, at half fare. The time-table was changed yesterday as follows: Leaves Staten Island at 6:05, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20, 11 A. M., 1, 2:20, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25 P. M.; leaves New-York at 6:45, 7:50, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:10 P. M.

The Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions will convene to-day at the County Court-house at Richmond, County Judge Metcalf presiding. Several criminal and a large number of civil cases are on the calendar, and Sheriff De Nyse expects that this session will relieve the County Jail of all criminals, and only eleven prisoners will remain in the institution sentenced on petty charges. The term will be the winding up of Judge Metcalf's career of over thirty years on the County Bench, as he takes his seat in Congress at the next session.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man, well dressed and respectable in appearance, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by endeavoring to throw himself in front of a Pennsylvania Railroad train at the New-ark avenue crossing in Jersey City, but was prevented by the gate-tender, who seized him, and at the risk of his own life, dragged him away.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Janard's Hotel, at Burnett and Commercial streets, New-Brunswick, was set on fire by an incendiary, and the flames had made considerable progress before they were discovered. After an alarm had been given the fire department arrived promptly and extinguished the fire. The damage will not exceed $300.

Coroner Whalen resumed last night the inquest in the case of Mrs. Mary Fallon, who died last Tuesday, as is supposed, from poison, given in a glass of ale, by John Moran, her alleged suitor, at her home, No. 19 Sussex street, Jersey City. The evidence was mainly a repetition of that of Saturday evening—an endeavor by the prisoner to prove an alibi. County Physician Stout and Drs. Paul and Whittemore testified to the post-mortem examination of deceased, and the finding of Paris green in the stomach.

THE MERRIGAN MURDER TRIAL.

THE CASE SUMMED UP AND GIVEN TO THE JURY—THEY DISAGREE AS TO MRS. MERRIGAN'S GUILT AND ARE DISCHARGED.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the trial of Mrs. Merrigan in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill. After the court opened Gen. Tracy, of counsel for the prisoner, said that it was not their intention to offer any testimony, and that they desired to submit the case on the testimony of the people. Gen. Tracy then summed up for the defense, claiming that there was not a complete identification of the body of the murdered woman, and also that there was not sufficient evidence in any event to connect the prisoner with the crime.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tracy's speech Assistant District Attorney Moore made a short and earnest address in favor of conviction. The Judge's charge was also short, but seemed to be somewhat in the prisoner's favor. At 3:30 o'clock the case was given to the jury, who, after an absence of five hours and a half, came into court, informed the Judge that they were unable to agree, and were then discharged from the further consideration of the case. It is understood the jury stood ten for murder in the second degree, and two for absolute acquital.

FIRE ISLAND.

The visitors to this watering-place have had the advantage over most pleasure-seekers during the past week. The weather has been delightfully cool and the fishing excellent. At no time of the day has there been a lack of refreshing breezes; in fact, thick clothing has been very acceptable. The children have picked up health and strength, and those who are taken to the island pale and sickly become, in a few days, pictures of health. The following visitors have already been entered on the books:

Hon. John M. Francis and family, Troy; Mr. James A. Dumont, Mr. F. D. Curtis and wife, Mr. P. Cohen and wife, Mr. W. F. Wharton and family, Mr. Robert H. Smith, New-York; Mr. Thomas Coleman, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. J. C. Martin, New-York; Mr. F. B. Gerow and family, Brooklyn; Mr. John Arnot, Jr., and family, Elmira, N. Y.; Mr. D. O. Mills, Sacramento, Cal.; Mr. Joseph P. Mills, Mr. A. A. Cohen, Mr. C. E. Brown and wife, Mr. S. W. Boocock and family, Mr. D. A. Ripley, Mr. John Morton and wife, New-York; Mr. Marcus Sayer and family, Newark, N. J.; Mr. George Merritt, New-York; Mr. Philip Hamilton and wife, Poughkeepsie; Mr. Joseph Lea and family, Philadelphia; Mr. William H. Fearing and wife, Mr. William W. Wright and wife, Mr. Jacob Reese and wife; Mrs. George A. Crocker, New-York; Mr. George A. Stone and wife, Troy; Mr. James T. Tayler; Mr. J. E. Holbrook, Mr. C. S. Weyman and family, Mr. N. P. Bailey and wife, Mr. W. P. Prentice and family, New-York; Mr. Leonard Kip and wife, Albany; Mr. A. R. Van Nest and family, Mr. George W. Davis, Mr. J. W. Barrow and family, Mr. Thomas J. Owen and wife, Mr. W. C. Stewart, Mr. S. T. Dunham, Mr. Thomas S. Atwood and family, New-York; Mr. J. B. Sheffield and family, Saugerties, N. Y.; Mr. S. M. Vail and family, Troy, N. Y.

The following families have also engaged rooms: Hon. A. J. Parker and family, Gen. S. E. Marvin and family, Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn and family, Albany; Prof. C. F. Chandler and family, New-York; Gen. Frederick Townsend and family, Albany; William J. Pease and family, New-York; Grenville Tremain, A. J. Parker, Jr., and family, Albany.

The new cottages are now ready for occupation.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge William L. Learned, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Richmond, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Frederick A. Sawyer, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count Litta, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Pelham Williams, of Boston, and Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hamilton Harris, of Albany; George B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department, and ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE HARLEM FLATS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, who were discharged at the opening of the term, owing to the impaneling of a Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, reassembled yesterday and were sworn in, Mr. John Babcock, No. 252 West Twenty-fifth street, being selected by the court to act as foreman. After having charged the Grand Jury in relation to various violations of law as provided for in the statute, Recorder Hackett said that he had intended to direct their attention to a matter which he believed was intimately connected with the health of the City—the condition of the Harlem Flats. He had been informed, however, that the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury had inquired into the matter, and had adjourned without taking action upon it. Under these circumstances he did not know whether or not they would feel disposed to reconsider the matter, and would leave it to their own discretion.

SCHULOFF & CO.'S CRAPES.

The formal report of the examination of the cases of crape belonging to Messrs. P. Schuloff & Co. was made to the Custom-house authorities yesterday. The examination was made in the seizure room by Assistant Appraiser Gibson and Mr. Corbit, examiner, and samples taken by them were submitted to the following-named gentlemen: Mr. Nesbitt, of the firm of Lattimer & Co.; Mr. Oppenhym, of the firm of Oppenhym & Co.; Mr. Aeisel, of the firm of Aeisel, Friedman & Co., and Mr. Friedman, of the firm of Friedman & Co. The estimates made of the value of the goods by these gentlemen varied somewhat, and the valuation fixed in the report was made at a fair average between the extreme valuations. The following is the result of the examination: Case No. 766, per Westphalia, imported June 17, 1874, crapes, invoiced at 3f. 50c., was appraised at 5f. 70c., advance 62½ per cent.; value of case, $2,020 08. Case No. 876, per Main, Aug. 31, 1874, black crape, invoiced at 3f. 50c., appraised at 6f. 15c., advance 75 per cent.; value of case, $1,221 28. Case No. 809, per Gaelic, Jan. 28, 1875, black crapes, invoiced at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 2d., was found to be correct; value, $604 28.

A BANKERS' CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21.—Extensive preparations are being made for the meeting of the bank Presidents and bankers of the United States, which is to be held at the Centennial Exhibition grounds in this city on Thursday next, the 24th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Bankers' Centennial Association. The attendance will be large and all the States will be represented.

RAPID TRANSIT ACHIEVED!—A matter of congratulation to the progressive. This and the "Alaska Cassimere," the dashingly-elegant Summer Hat for gentlemen, introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, are topics of town talk. Deal at KNOX's.—*Advertisement.*

Sunstroke, inflammation, or pain of every description, WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT gives instant relief. For catarrh use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR; pints, $1. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin steady at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard, $2 10 for Yellow Dip, and $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., June 21.—Cheese, 11,400 bxs. were offered here to-day, and 9,000 sold at 12¼c.@13¼c. At Little Falls 9,700 bxs. were offered, and 6,400 sold at 12½c.@13¼c.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21.—Printing Cloths quiet at 5¼c.@5¼c. for best 64-square Cloths.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. North and two daughters, W. S. Palmer, Miss M. E. Hanson, Mrs. J. W. Hahn, Miss Helen Townsend, Miss Clara Smith, Mrs. Samuel Thomas and servant, Miss G. Thomas, Miss Lizzie Hunt, Samuel Thomas, Edward Thomas, J. C. Smedes, B. B. Schneider, Mrs. Elizabeth Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Williams and two children, Emilie Wahle, A. C. Estabrook, Mrs. Cronin and two daughters, F. B. Wells, G. W. Griffith, Washington Boultree and friend, W. K. Thomas, H. S. White, H. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. William Ambrose, W. P. Willis, Rev. F. Prescott, Rev. R. J. Meyer, Rev. F. Vallaza, Rev. Thomas Geigor, Rev. Robert Stein, Rev. E. Weiss, H. D. Kay, E. Margerison, Richard Nicholson, Rev. Joseph Lamb.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—Thomas Nash, Sr., Thomas Nash, Jr., Lieut. H. M. Clements, Mrs. M. Castner, Miss Mary Castner, Joseph R. Fox, Walter Swainson, D. P. Outerbridge, Jeremiah Hamett, Capt. J. M. Moody, wife, child, and nurse, G. S. Tucker, Miss Manwaring, Mrs. Newton, Miss C. Newton, Miss L. Newton, Master Frank Newton, Mrs. Bartlett, D. B. Snow and wife, Benjamin Williams, Nicholas Forte, John Johnson, M. Josie, M. J. Monez.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—Miss C. Gracia, V. Fischer, M. Valdes Ayala, J. R. McClellan, S. G. Service, V. Sanchez, J. Fogarty, G. Del Corral, J. H. Smith, F. Perez Del Rio, R. Farres, A. Carrillo Hernandez, Mrs. Sarah F. Cork-Real, Theodore F. King, Charles H. Morrell, J. P. Fernald, J. R. Fuentes, Derwent H. Smith, William R. Foster, Mrs. Clara de Buliet, A. Jos. Dalcour, Thomas Oxnard, J. de Rojas y Cahuru, D. Mas, Adolpho D. Straus, R. Cuerro y Arango, S. Ramagosa y Venecia, Thomas Hogan, Julian Isteves.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises 10:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:56 | Gov. Island 10:45 | Hell Gate 12:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, June 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Othello, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Howes, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks T. H. Armstrong, Mauran, Stetting, Walsh & Field; Proteus, McCalder, Lisbon, C. Luling & Co.; Mary McKee, Halsey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mattia, (Ital.,) Premuda, Cardiff, Funch, Edye & Co.; Embla, (Norw.,) Larsen, Havre, C. Tobias & Co.; Cetveh, Duorovacht, (Aust.,) Paramon, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Schiller, (Ger.,) Gloistein, Bremen, Chs. Luling & Co.; Rosalie, (Ital.,) Pesca, Gibraltar for orders, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Dosetti Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Drobaz, Cork, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Little Harry, (Br.,) Rourke, Cork for orders, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Somerset, (Br.,) Haley, Cork or Falmouth, C. W. Bertaux; Alfred, (Br.,) George, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Susie J. Strout, Higgins, Cardenas, Master.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool June 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 47 cabin and 350 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. June 13, lat. 51 03, lon. 20 10, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 20th, 230 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steamship Celtic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana June 17, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda June 17, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Bark Beautiful Star, (of Topsham,) Geddes, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit to Seobel & Day—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar May 12.

Bark Lalla Rookh, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dakin, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Homborsund, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Lellesand, Norway, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Harriet S. Jackson, (of Portland,) Bacon, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Gem, (of New Haven,) Pierce, Mayaguez 15 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Iconia, (Ger.,) Dues, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turks Island,) Jones, Miragoane 15 ds., with logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Susan, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ford, Point-a-Pitre 18 ds., with sugar to H. A. Susan & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Elizabeth Winslow, (of Portland,) White, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Degen, Seville May 7, with corkwood, &c., to order—vessel to R. N. Haud.

Brig Myronus, Higgins, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Schr. E. & G. W. Hinds, Hill, Cat Island 8 ds., with pine-apples to F. J. Montell & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. June 17, lat. 25 28, lon. 75 56, spoke brig Oliver Cutts, from Port au Prince, for New-York.

Schr. Sarah and Lucy, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. Carlton, (of Nassau,) Albury, Abacoa 8 ds., with pine-apples to F. T. Montell & Son.

Schr. Maud, Robinson, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Cephas, Starrett, (of Rockland,) Babbidge, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Hart, Davis, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to D. R. Dearborn.

Schr. William McGee, Sheridan, Rock Sound 7 ds., with pine-apples to James Douglas & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. William Clark, Greene, Virginia.

Schr. Col. Ellsworth, (of Gloucester,) Howard, San Salvador 11 ds., with pines to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. West Side, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Corpus Christi 22 ds., with hides, &c., to J. H. Brower—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Osmer, Virginia.

Schr. Bonita, Evans, Virginia.

Schr. William A. Low, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. J. C. Bowers, Vorcauser, Virginia.

Schr. John T. Williams, Newbury, Baltimore.

Schr. Henry Parker, Lewis, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. & B. Burton, Budd, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary J. Fisher, Lawrence, Georgetown, D. C., for Fishkill.

Schr. J. M. Harlow, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ida Grant, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Enchantress, Philips, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Ulrica R. Smith, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Alson & Clark—vessel to master.

Schr. Leona, Gordon, Corpus Christi 25 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to J. H. Brower.

Schr. John A. Curtis, Quillan, Virginia.

Schr. N. H. Burrow, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Jacob Kenzel, Steelman, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Oregon, Stinson, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Filerton, New-Bedford.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Murray, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Arctic, Foster, Fall River.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Newport.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton.

Schr. Connecticut, Hall, New-London.

Schr. Olive Branch, Baker, Lubec, with fish to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Annie E. Russell, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Price, Price, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. McCloskey, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Young, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Volant, Shaw, Bangor, with lumber to C. Adams.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Hamilton, New-Haven.

Schr. Congress, York, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Ships Washington, for Liverpool; Caernarvon Castle, for London; Carrollton, for San Francisco; barks Embla, for Havre; Galveston, for Cork.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, June 18.—Arr. schr. E. S. Powell, Williams, Liverpool. Sld. brigs A. H. Curtis, Merryman, north of Hatteras; C. C. Robinson, Devereaux, north of Hatteras; Glendale, Conklin, north of Hatteras.

HAVANA, June 19.—Arr. brig Clara J. Adams, McFadden, Cardiff, via Neuvitas; schr. Sallie B., Philadelphia. Sld. steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York; brigs Ortolan, Dyer, north of Hatteras; ship Nueva Aurelia, (Sp.,) Pons, New-Orleans; bark Harry Bailey, (Br.,) Smith, Pensacola; schr. Brigadier, Norton, New-York. Also arr. steamer Cuba, Vera Cruz. Also sld. bark Resoluda, (Sp.,) Maisal, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, June 18.—Sld. barks Tremont, Carlisle, North of Hatteras; Manitou, North, Baltimore; 19th, brig Alice M. Putnam, Rogers, North of Hatteras; schr. Emerson, Rokes, Matstou, do.

SAGUA, June 18.—Sld. brigs George Gilchrist, Orcutt, New-York; Odorilla, Holland, do.; Leona, (Br.,) Taylor, North of Hatteras; Rialto, Gould, do.; schrs. M. B. Bramhall, Gillett, do.; Virginia, Ross, Baltimore; Alexander Harding, McBride, Philadelphia.

HAMILTON, June 16.—Entered, schr. Winnie Lawry, from Philadelphia.

June 17, brig T. H. S. Pitt, from Philadelphia.

ST. GEORGES, June 14.—Entered, bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, from New-York.

Cld. June 8, schr. J. Taylor, Jacobson, for Baltimore. June 12, schr. Maria, Brown, for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 21.—Sld. for United States ports, Eliza Everett, Alkor, John C. Potter, Rio de la Plata, Kate Cann, Anglia, Clara Maria, Electa, Dranguer, John O. Baker, Germania, Elena, Astronom, Trafalgar, Helen Sands, Teresa, Capt. Caffero.

June 15.—Arr. out, Protector, Cassiopea.

June 19.—Arr. out, Schelde, Inca, George P. Lawrence.

Arr. out, June 21, Berlin, Prince Hassan, Sam. Weller, Herald of the Morning.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York June 12, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

MOVILLE, June 21.—The Allan Line steamer Peruvian, Capt. Watts, from Quebec June 11, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

GLASGOW, June 21.—The Anchor Line steamer Assyria, Capt. Donaldson, from New-York June 5, arr. here on Saturday.

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